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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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When My Round Earth Was You.

I watch the night's slow coming,
While swift gray shadows rise,
That touch me with your gentle hands,
And mock me with your eyes.
Shadows from days not distant,
Of memories sweet and true,
When I was all your world, love,
And my round earth was you.

I hear the harbor's waters rush
Athwart our steamer's bow,
As, leaning on its trusty rail,
Your voice came soft and low.
There first you told the story,
So old, so sweet, so new,
Of love that made me all your world,
And all my round earth you.

Each joyous bird is singing clear
A song more sweet to heaven,
And Tuesday morn will ever be
The fairest of the seven.
I smell the pansies' perfume
As they shone that morn with dew,
When I became your world, my dear,
And all my round earth you.

Once more the wave is kissing
The seaweed on the sand,
While only dancing lanterns
Illuminate the land.
Out, just beyond their radiance,
I lie upon your breast,
And all life's turmoil seemed to end
On that dear pillow's rest.

Grim shadow of all shadows, haste
To hide the past from me!
Let Lethean waters sweep away
Each rapture as memory!
Yet never may my heart forget,
The look in eyes of blue,
When I was all your world, dear love,
And my round earth was you.
—CORA STUART WHEELER in Boston Transcript.

Dorothy Preston's Pride.

Pride is an unpardonable thing in some people, and then there are others whom it fits with the appropriateness of a natural garment.

Among the latter class the Preston family might have been justly placed, and as an exponent of uncompromising, stately pride, one might have cited the only daughter, Dorothy. And why should she not have been proud? She was young and beautiful and wealthy, and knew that there coursed through her veins some of the bluest blood of the Old Dominion.

The men, self-complacent and conceited as they are ever reported to be, said that they felt like manikins in her presence. And the women—well, she was too good and pure for them to hate and too proud and distant for them to love, for, say what you will, we may reverence, but we can never really love a being who is greatly above us. It is selfish but it is human. So the women contented themselves with loving her a little, envying her a great deal and copying her very much.

But the men loved her, proposed to her, were rejected and grew desperate. There never was a social function but she had her coterie of admirers about her, each anxious for a word or a smile, and always in that number might be found the handsome and strong, but hopeless, face of Ned Culbertson. A man of brilliant intellectual attainments, society was kind to him on account of his talents. His character, his manners, his social position were above reproach. But when that's said all's said. For, as the world looks at it, Ned Culbertson was a poor man. Of course he had a profession, and there was an income from that. But in the circles in which he moved the yearly earnings of even so excellent an architect as himself were hardly a very weighty matrimonial consideration.

But the heart knows no distinctions of wealth or condition, and it soon became an open secret, a secret shared by all the immediate circle who knew the two, that Ned Culbertson had presumed to fall in love with Dorothy Preston. It caused no extraordinary comment, for society recognized the right which every man has to be a fool if he chooses, and then there were so many others in exactly the same position.

But despite his fine qualities, Culbertson was a very modest fellow, and no word of his love for Dorothy had ever passed his lips. He was no coxcomb, and though he was conscious of his ability to hold his own among the men he saw in himself no quality to attract women. So when the proud Miss Preston treated him with even less consideration than she bestowed on her other admirers, he accepted it all as only what was due him and went his way in silence.

Meanwhile, Dorothy Preston chafed and groaned in spirit under the sting of wounded pride. She refused to see what was patent to every one else—that Ned Culbertson loved her—and only knew that she had, after a struggle, given her heart to a man who had never spoken an affectionate word to her.

It was after a ball one night that her position first came so strongly home to her mind. She had long tried to deny to herself this passion of her heart, but now it rose a strong, full blown love and clamored to be heard. She clasped her hands and, with flushed face, admitted to herself that she loved Ned Culbertson.

"Shame, shame upon me!" she cried. "I love him and he has never given me a word—and they call me proud, too!" Her lip curled and she half laughed.

"Well, I will be proud. I will be too proud to let it be known that I have given my heart un ought to a man who——"

She did not finish the sentence, but the blood flamed up into her cheeks and over her forehead, the tears came into her eyes and she clinched her hands sharply together.

From that time on if Ned Culbertson had any faint gleams of hope, they must have been entirely extinguished, for Dorothy Preston's manners toward him were a revelation of frigid disdain. Did she touch his hand in the dance, it was shrinkingly, as if she abhorred the slight contact. Did she speak to him it was with such distant hauteur that his blood froze. And so it continued until he was in despair.

Alone in his office one evening during a busy week, he was trying to finish some complicated designs for the interior of a church which was soon to be erected. Could one have peeped at him as he sat with bent head over his work, drawing hard at a cigar, one would have said that he was all absorbed in the labor before him. But any such thought would have been efficiently routed when he suddenly sprang to his feet and, dashing his pencil into a corner, exclaimed: "I can't do it, confound it! I can't. With that girl's face before my eyes constantly I am getting as incapable of thought or performance as an imbecile. And what does it all amount to? She looks at me as if she would like to walk over me, and when she speaks it's like pouring ice water over my head. I can't do anything this way. Rather than endure this suspense I would tell her and have her freeze me with a glance or show me the door. Maybe that would put me on my feet anyhow and infuse a little spirit into me, if it were only the spirit of resentment."

In his lucid moments Mr. Edward Culbertson was a quick thinking and prompt acting man, and in ten minutes he had determined on a plan of of action. A note left on the desk of his first assistant told that gentleman that his superior was suddenly called away and might not be back for a month and left the work of the office in his hands.

He would see Miss Preston, tell his story and then go away for a month to forget.

When the plan was once settled upon it was but short work to hasten home, pack a satchel and then dress for the proposed call.

When he entered the Preston drawing room he thought that Dorothy had never looked so lovely to him before in all his life.

He could hardly follow the commonplaces that introduced the conversation for looking at her. And then, more like the rude swain than the polished beau, almost before the greetings were over he had plunged "in medias res."

The girl listened to him, speechless with surprise, as he poured out his story of love. She could not check him, nor did he give her time to say a word.

"Miss Dorothy," he concluded, after telling his story, "I cannot sufficiently thank you for listening to me. I was a madman to think that you would, but I felt I must tell you how I loved you. I do not ask for your answer, for I am too sure what it will be. I suppose I'm a fool, but—"and there was a tremor in his voice—"I can't help it, you know. And now goodby, I've got to catch that 10.05 for—ah—I'm going away for a little while for change of scene and forgetfulness, as the novelists put it."

He smiled mirthlessly as mechanically she gave him her hand, and before she had recovered from the shock he had gone. To a woman a sofa pillow is a very sympathetic article, and a certain flowered silk one in Miss Dorothy Preston's room received her tears, laughter and incoherent words of joy. Then the same sofa pillow was dashed back into its place in a rather unfriendly manner, hardly consistent with the confidences it had just received, as the proud Miss Preston rose to her feet, exclaiming:

"He said the 10.05; I have time yet!"

It was just three minutes past ten when a woman approached Ned Culbertson at the Grand Central station, where he was pacing back and forth impatiently awaiting his train. She touched his shoulder.

"Dorothy!" he cried.

"Ned, don't go; I—I want you," and then her voice broke. He led her quickly away, for people were beginning to observe them. And once without the station he kissed her and then put off her clinging hands to tear up his ticket—extravagant fellow!

He went home with Dorothy in blissful dreams. Then he sought his office, took the note off the desk of his first assistant and tore that up, too.—Chicago News.

Fishing For Sponges in Florida.

The sponge glass is made from an ordinary wooden bucket, the wooden bottom being replaced by one of ordinary window glass securely fastened by cement. In using a sponge glass it is placed upright on the surface of the water, the handle of the bucket is placed on the back of the neck of the fisherman with head thrust down in the bucket. In this way the fisherman can distinctly see very small objects in very de p water, and he can easily distinguish good sponges from those of an inferior grade.

When the sponger discovers a suitable sponge through the aid of the sponge glass he hurriedly grasps his hook, and plunging it directly upon the sponge, he skillfully pulls it from its habitation and brings it up to the surface and places it in the boat. As soon as the fisherman collects a sufficient quantity, he takes them to the vessel, where they are spread carefully on the on the deck in their natural upright position, so as to allow the slimy matter, called "gurry," by the sponger to run off. During the first stages of decomposition they have a very unpleasant odor, something like decayed fishy matter. After the dinghies collect sufficient sponges to make a vessel load, they are taken to what are called sponge crawls, which is an inclosure of about 10 to 12 feet, made generally by placing stakes in the beach where the water is from 2 to 3 feet deep.

Sponges, after being kept on the deck of the vessel from one to two days, will generally be sufficiently cured to be taken to the crawls, and then they are kept there for a few days and then thoroughly washed and pounded with a flat stick. They are then placed upon strings of about 6 feet in length and taken to the markets, where they are sold at auction. They are generally sold in lots, and then carefully trimmed and packed in bales weighing from 15 to 100 pounds each, according to quality, the cheaper grades being generally packed in larger bales.

A Battery in His Mouth.

A curious case has been recorded and reported in the Literary Digest, in which an electric current was found to be generated by a plate of artificial teeth. A patient consulted his doctor on account of a severe pain in his tongue. But the sufferer was assured that there was nothing the matter. He then paid a visit to his dentist, who informed him that his teeth were perfectly sound. Being, however, dissatisfied, he called upon an electrician whom he knew, and asken him if it was possible that he could have any electricity in his mouth. On examining the teeth, his friend found that two metals were used to fix them to a composition plate. To these metals wires were then attached and connected to a galvanometer. Then the teeth were placed in the patient's mouth and the metals moistened with saliva. No sooner was this done than the galvanometer showed quite a large current from so small a source—enough, it is stated, to cause ulceration and severe pain when long continued upon so sensitive an organ as the tongue. The plate was covered with an insulating varnish, and thenceforward all the trouble ceased.

Extensive Salt Mines.

The most extensive salt mines in the world are located at Weiliczka, nine miles from Cracow, an Austrian city in the crown land in Galicia. These mines are worked on four different levels, and have a total length of forty to fifty miles. They are cut out in the shape of longitudinal and transverse galleries, says the Philadelphia Record, the large, vaulted chambers being supported by many massive pillars of pure rock salt. The salt deposit is of an average depth of 1,200 feet, and has been worked continuously for upwards of 700 years. The lower level of this immense mine is occupied by the miners and their families, who there have a regular village in the bowels of the earth. About 1,200 people live in this underground village, and many never saw daylight.

Why He Had Plenty to Sell.

"For quickness of repartee commend me to an auctioneer," said a Maine traveler. "I once attended a sale where under the hammer things were being rattled off at a great rate and at low figures. In the crowd close to him stood a sedate old man who watched the salesman in a very thoughtful mood for a long time. At last catching the eye of the Auctioneer, he asked: 'Say, sir, how is it you can afford to sell these things so cheap?' Without an instant's hesitation the salesman reached down and patted him on the shoulder, while his face beamed like the rising sun. 'Bless your soul, sir,' he answered, 'I have a father and three brothers, and I keep them stealing all the time to furnish me goods.' Then the sale ran right along."—Lewiston Journal.

An Erroneous Impression.

They had not been married very long and they had a good cook, but one evening when he came home to dinner he found that not a single thing was cooked properly. He had done a stroke or two of good business during the day, and was naturally an even tempered fellow, so he said nothing.

When dessert was reached his wife said to him, "I didn't tell you before, but as a treat I cooked the whole of the dinner today for you myself."

"Oh, that's it, is it? I owe an apology to cook for the mental injustice which I have been doing her all the evening."—Judy.

Not the Girl to Endure a Slight.

"We need no ring to plight our troth," he suggested, as he kissed her impetuously.

"Yes, we do," retorted the maiden. "None of your sleight-of-hand tricks with me."—Detroit Tribune.

BRAZEN MENDACITY.

EXPORT STATISTICS FALSIFIED BY A FREE TRADE ORGAN.

The Claim That There Was a Falling Off in Exports Last Year Refuted by the Figures—A Gain Instead of a Loss.

Recent statistics show in a very striking way the disastrous effect of our high tariff on the export trade in American products. Official reports published recently by the United States Treasury Department show that during 1894 there was a large falling off in our exports to Germany of agricultural implements, sewing machines, manufactures of cotton and flour, and a falling off of more than fifty per cent. in our exports to Germany of seeds, butter, beef products and hog products.—New York Herald.

We do not know whether the failure of the popular loan scheme has so soured the stomach of Mr. James Gordon Bennett that he has cabled to his editors to resort to deliberate falsehoods in the columns of his papers, but the foregoing is the most barefaced and brazen piece of mendacity that we have ever seen published on the equivocating, shifty, evasive and un-American editorial page of the New York Herald.

We take the exports of the United States, as published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department for 1894 and for 1893, giving the values of the above mentioned articles exported to Germany in each year, as follows:

EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

Articles.	Values. 1894.	1893.
Agricultural implements	$536,443	$379,437
Sewing machines	228,126	378,198
Cotton manufacturers	177,687	126,863
Flour	875,852	1,477,130
Seeds	908,330	1,309,400
Butter	108,841	7,730
Beef products:		
Canned beef	486,860	559,935
Salt or pickled	505,897	320,940
Hog products:		
Bacon	1,054,867	484,692
Hams	180,270	79,482
Fresh and pickled pork	197,552	70,937
Lard	8,707,398	6,112,063
Totals	$13,968,123	$11,306,807

The foregoing is a list of the articles, mentioned by the Herald, that shows "a large falling off in our exports to Germany." The values are taken from a report by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The "large falling off" of the Herald's imagination is an actual increase of $2,661,316.

In agricultural implements the "large falling off" was a gain of $157,006. In sewing machines the "large falling off" was $150,072, due in great part to the very much lower price at which sewing machines are now selling owing to the expiration of patents. In cotton manufactures the "large falling off was an increase of $50,824, which is very remarkable when we consider that Germany bought from us in 1894 over 63,000,000 pounds more raw cotton than she did in 1893. In flour the "large falling off" was $601,278 because Germany bought more wheat from Argentina and made her own flour under her policy of protection to her home industries.

In our exports of seeds to Germany the "falling off of more than 50 per cent." was less than 50 per cent., but the Herald forgets to state that the protection on seeds was reduced 50 per cent., so that we sold less when the markets of the world were open to us, and the same was the case with flour. But look at the "falling off of more than 50 per cent." in our exports of butter to Germany, which were only $7730 in 1893, and increase to $108,841 in 1894, a gain of nearly 1400 per cent.

Then again, the "falling off of more than 50 per cent." in our exports of beef products resolves itself into an increase of $111,882, our shipments of canned beef being lighter, but of salt or pickled beef $185,000 more than in 1893, leaving the net gain in our beef export trade at $111,882, as above stated.

Still farther the "falling off of more than 50 per cent." in Germany's purchases of American hog products is represented by an increase of $3,392,913, which was exactly a gain of 50 per cent. in this branch of our trade, every article of bacon, hams, fresh and pickled pork and lard being in greater demand than in 1893.

As the Herald was correct in noting smaller exports of sewing machines and flour to Germany last year, the writer of the article cannot be excused on the ground of an ignorance of addition and subtraction. We must assume, therefore, though we do so with regret, that the article was a cheat, pure and simple, the deliberate concoction, as they say in Paris, d'un menteur a triple etage. It is worthy of the attention of Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

Our Friend the Enemy.

To be an enemy to the free trade party now is to be a friend to the Nation.

What Free Trade Does.

Hard on Hop Growers.

The reduction in the duty on hops resulted in our importing over 500,000 pounds more hops last year than in 1893, and in our exporting 2,700,000 pounds less to those foreign markets of the world that were supposed to be waiting for them, England in particular being specially desirous to avoid buying them, as she took 2,800,000 pounds less than in 1893.

Wilson a Dead Letter.

The appointment of Professor Wilson to the office of Postmaster-General was, without any exception, by far the wisest official action that President Cleveland has ever performed. The tool that the President used in wrecking American industries and ruining American labor has now been laid aside upon a shelf where it will be harmless. The master mechanic in the art of destruction will never find another tool so ready, so willing or so well molded to the shape of his hands, nor will he ever again have the occasion to use one. Wilson is now a dead letter in his own department.

Democratic Papers Complain.

"Indexes of prosperity. The return of good times shown by the newspapers. Circulation up, more advertising."

The foregoing is a copy of some headlines in the New York Times of February 22. As they did not appear on the editorial page there might be some semblance of truth in the news that they convey. If so we are heartily glad to know it. The newspapers cannot be as prosperous while the free trade ruin and wreckage policy is in effect as they were under protection. Even the New York Herald had to complain that every private industry was being injured by the party it helped to place in control of our National Administration. With the restoration of protection the Democratic newspapers everywhere will return to prosperity.

A Southern Dodger.

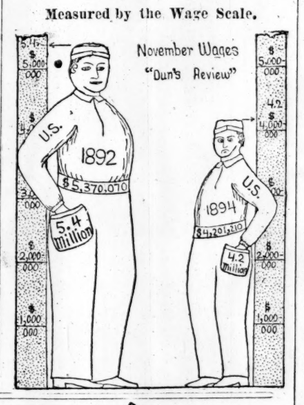
Speaking of the condition of the Treasury a recent issue of the Shreveport (La.) Times said: "Protection has nothing to do with it. That was tried in the McKinley bill, a monstrous measure to enrich the manufacturers at the expense of the toil and bread of American citizens."

In the next column of the same paper the editor advocates home protection in its highest form, instancing the case of a drummer for a printing house in another city who had solicited job work at Shreveport. But he did not get the order, because the merchant from whom it was solicited preferred giving it to the local paper which spends money every day where it is published, its employes doing the same. If this is not the strongest form of protection, stronger even than anything that was tried under the McKinley tariff, we leave it to the genius who is running the Shreveport Daily Times to explain.

The Great Wreckers.

Mr. Cleveland's party has done all it could to wreck the industrial system of the country. Why should the people expect it to do less for their financial system?

Measured by the Wage Scale.



DEATH TO MANY MINERS.

Fatal Result of an Explosion in a Wyoming Coal Shaft.

FIREDAMP KILLS THREE SCORE.

The Frightful Catastrophe Occurred in the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company's Mine, No. 5, at Red Canon---Scenes as the Families of the Victims Gathered at the Mouth of the Pit.

Sixty men lost their lives by an explosion in Coal Mine No. 5 of the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company at Red Canon, Wyoming.

The explosion demolished the power house at the mouth of the shaft. About twenty men were in the house at the time, and only one or two escaped with their lives. The explosion filled the mouth of the shaft with wreckage of the power house and prevented egress. Subsequent developments showed that it also caused several cave-ins, thus hampering attempts at rescue.

Many of the miners had quit for the day and left the mine, and to this is due the fact that the death list is not longer. Rescue parties were organized immediately after the explosion. About three hours later one of the parties which had entered the main slope returned with two bodies, bringing also the bad news that cave-ins barred further progress. This necessitated laborious work removing the obstructions, as the main passage is some 2000 feet in length, and has lateral galleries or drifts on nine different levels, each of which is from a mile to a mile and a half long.

The work of recovering the bodies went steadily on night and day, rushed forward by volunteer squads of miners and other citizens, who relieved each other from time to time. The work was attended with grave peril, and the first group of miners which ventured to brave the perils of gas, firedamp, and crumbling walls were overcome, and had to be rescued by others.

The terrific force of the explosion in finding vent at the mouth of the slope blew the heavily-timbered shed over the mouth of the slope and over the passageway leading out to the tipple clear into space, mowing down the tops of the power house, tipple shed and other buildings at the mouth of the slope, more effectually than could have done. The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around, and was distinctly heard at Evanston, seven miles away.

At the mouth of the pit the air was filled with the screams of fifty widows and 250 orphans as they gathered about and saw the distorted features and mangled remains of father or husband, son or brother, or realized at last that there was no hope to see their loved ones rescued alive from the mine's depths. The mules that were in the mine were killed, as were the men, evidently by the force of the concussion.

A few lives were saved because of the time of the explosion. The miners quit work at 6 o'clock, and it is customary for them to be near the entrance and come out just as the whistle blows. A number of men had come out, and some had just left the entrance to the mine slope, away from the working tunnel, when the explosion occurred, thus escaping death.

Zeke Baker and his father and brother came out five minutes before the explosion. Zeke was hit by the timber which killed a boy named Crawford but he was not much hurt.

John Hanna, a carpenter, had just come out, and was talking to Cox and Bruce when they were killed, he being burned slightly.

Fifty-one of the victims were married men with large families. About thirty of the men killed belong to the A. O. U. W., and were insured for $2000 each.

MINISTER MURUAGA'S ACTION.

A Report That Spain Declined to Accept His Resignation.

A cablegram from Madrid says: "Senor E. de Muruaga, Spanish Minister in Washington, cabled his resignation on March 14. The Minister of Foreign Affairs refused to accept it."

When a copy of the Madrid despatch saying that he had tendered his resignation and that it had not been accepted was shown to Minister de Muruaga, at Washington, he shook his head disapprovingly.

"I shall neither affirm nor deny its correctness," he said. "I have nothing to say for publication."

Notwithstanding the Minister's reticence, it is officially known that the statement contained in the despatch is true. About a week ago La Discussion, a daily paper published at Havana, contained a statement that the Spanish Government was not satisfied with Minister de Muruaga's administration. The article went on to say that it was purposed by the Spanish Government to send the Spanish Minister at Brussels here to succeed him, and that should this not be practicable he would be relieved by an Admiral of the Spanish navy.

Minister de Muruaga, it is understood, at once cabled the substance of this article to Madrid, coupled with the declaration that if it were true he would telegraph his resignation immediately. On the following day a reply from the Madrid Foreign Office was received by Minister de Muruaga. The dispatch contained the announcement that his Government was well pleased with the Minister's work in Washington and desired him to remain.

RALPH WILKES DEAD.

The Famous Stallion Passes Away After a Short Illness.

Ralph Wilkes, with a record of 2.06¾, the fastest horse in New England and the uncrowned champion stallion, died at the Maplehurst Farm, in South Lancaster, Mass., a few mornings since from inflammation of the bowels, after an illness of less than twelve hours.

Ralph Wilkes was by the famous Red Wilkes, and his dam was Mary Mays, who was by Mambrino Patchen. Red Wilkes sired eighty-one trotters and twenty pacers with records of 2.30 or better. Ralph Wilkes was bred by W. F. Galbreth, and was foaled in 1889 at Lexington, Ky. He was the most wonderful of Red Wilkes's get. As a two-year-old his record was 2.18, made at Independence, Iowa, and he was considered one of the greatest of his year. Colonel J. E. Thayer, of Lancaster, Mass., purchased him for $30,000. His record as a three-year-old was 2.13¾. As a five-year-old he made a record of 2.06¾ at Nashville, Tenn., which is the champion five-year-old record and the fastest record ever made by any of the Wilkes family. In appearance Ralph Wilkes was a superb animal, of a bright chestnut color, good size and grand conformation.

Montreal to Have a World's Fair in 1896.

At a public meeting of citizens held in Montreal, Canada, it was decided to hold a world's fair in that city in 1896, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. A joint stock company, with a capital of $100,000 will be formed. It is expected to open the fair on May 24, the Queen's birthday.

Old World Battleships.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Edmund Robertson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said that since the beginning of 1894 seven battleships have been started in England, one in France and none in Russia.

Each Shot the Other Through the Heart.

A fatal duel with rifles between Dan Summers, a young white man, and Ike Allen, colored, occurred near Carthage, Miss.

Summers and Allen had a fistic encounter in which the colored man was worsted. He threatened vengeance. Both men armed themselves and when they met they fired simultaneously. Each shot went through the heart, and both fell dead on the spot.

The Pacific Cable's Cost.

The bids received a few months ago for a British Pacific cable have been made public. The cost is estimated at $10,000,000, while the cost of the projected American cable has been computed at $2,500,000.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER SELECTED.

Appointed Judge of the United States Court in Indian Territory.

The President appointed William M. Springer, of Illinois, Judge of the United States Court of the Northern District of Indian Territory.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

Mr. Springer has been in public life so long that he is well known throughout the United States. He attained his greatest prominence as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the Fifty-second Congress, and as a parliamentarian when Mr. Reed was Speaker of the House. He was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, May 30, 1836, went to Illinois when twelve years old, graduated from the Illinois State University at Bloomington in 1858, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Mr. Springer's public career began with his selection as Secretary of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1862. In 1871-2 he was a member of the State Legislature and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat. He served continuously as a Member of Congress up to the 4th of March, but was defeated for re-election in last November. He was a candidate for Speaker of the House several times. Mr. Springer is of genial personality, and never appeared on the floor of the House without a red carnation in the lapel of his coat. Mr. Springer's residence is in Springfield.

FARMING ON VACANT LOTS.

Deserving Poor to Be Allowed to Raise Vegetables for Their Own Use.

The New York Charities Conference has decided to turn vacant lots and waste ground in and around New York City into miniature farms for the poor. This scheme was started last year by the Mayor of Detroit, and as a result Detroit has had less poverty during the past winter than any other city in the Union.

One-third of an acre will be dealt out, if the plan goes into effect, to each family, and potatoes and seeds will be furnished free. Every man will have to attend to his own plot of ground, and may keep the produce towards supporting his family. It is estimated that one-third of an acre of good ground should supply five people with a living.

William Steinway has offered the use of a 200-acre tract of land for the purpose; ex-Mayor Hewitt has given a large section at Inwood, and Columbia College offers seven acres at Morningside Heights. When the public becomes interested in the idea, thousands of acres may be donated. There are several vacant lots in upper Fifth avenue that may be used.

An additional advantage of the scheme is that many persons who take it up may acquire a taste for farming and may in future become self-supporting. The plan is not one to pauperize the poor, but to teach them to help themselves.

The promoters of the plan hope to provide small plots for cultivation for three or four thousand of the city's most deserving poor. All that each man raises will be his own, and he will be given all the help necessary to start. Potatoes, cabbages and beans are the vegetables to be grown on each plot.

PEACE IN PERU.

An Armistice After a Thousand Dead and Dying Blocked the Streets of Lima.

Mr. McKenzie, the United States Minister to Peru, telegraphed the State Department at Washington that after three days' fighting an armistice had been arranged between the insurgents and the Government troops, and that over a thousand dead and wounded were left lying in the streets of Lima.

Later some sort of an agreement was reached by the belligerents, and peace was restored. A Provisional Government now seems to be in power.

Under the terms of the agreement by which hostilities ceased, President Caceres surrendered the reins of Government and will retire to Ancon. Senor Candamo is Provisional President and also acts as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Big Fire in Sioux City.

The greatest fire in the history of Sioux City, Iowa, destroyed property to the value of $400,000. It started in a pile of rubbish on the platform of the Western Transfer and Implement Company's warehouse and in an hour the iron building, four stories high, and covering a quarter block of ground, with over $200,000 worth of implements and carriages, was a heap of ruins. The fire spread to the plant of the Sioux City Linseed Oil Company, and soon the big elevator, with 100,000 bushels of flax in it, was destroyed.

Mummified Bodies in a Cave.

John Bachelor discovered on the Dr. Terril farm, near Petersburg, Ky., a small cavern in which were four mummified human bodies. They were in a sitting posture, were small in stature and of dark complexion, and had been wrapped in bandages of some material resembling cloth, but which crumbled to pieces when touched. They are supposed to have belonged to a race which preceded the red Indians.

Largest Sturgeon Ever Caught.

A sturgeon weighing 900 pounds was caught lately, in the Columbia River, Oregon. This is one of the largest sturgeons ever caught in that river, and as this fish brought eight cents a pound, the day's work netted the fisherman $72.

Prominent People.

MAARTEN MAARTENS, the Dutch novelist, is really named Mr. Van der Pooten Schwartz.

COUNT CAPRIVI, the ex-Chancellor of Germany, has decided to spend an indefinite period abroad.

MILES CROWLEY was at one time a stevedore on the Galveston docks. He is now a Congressman from Texas.

THE Russian Czar's coronation will take place late in May at Moscow.

THE Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, has never signed a death warrant.

REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR., has resigned his pastorate at New York City, stating that he desired greater freedom in his work.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is superintending in person the arrangements for opening the North Sea and Baltic Canal.

M. PUVIS DE CHAVANNES, the distinguished French artist, is to receive $50,000 for decorating one room in the Boston public library.

THE Paris Municipal Council has decided to bestow the name of the illustrious Pasteur on the street that has hitherto been called Rue d'Ulm.

SENATOR GEORGE, of Mississippi, will retire at the close of his present term, when he will have completed eighteen years of service in the Senate.

MAX MULLER knows eighteen different languages to the extent of being able to speak or write in any one, and a considerable number in addition less perfectly.

GENERAL BADEAU DEAD.

Apoplexy Ends the Life of the Author, Soldier and Diplomat.

A dispatch from Ridgewood, N. J., announced the death of Brigadier-General Adam Badeau, which occurred suddenly at the Herbert House in that city. General Badeau was in his usual health and spirits up to the time of his death, which was caused by apoplexy.

General Badeau was born in New York City on December 29, 1831, and was a volunteer in the Federal service when the Civil War broke out. After serving on General Sherman's staff he became military secretary to General Grant, remaining on Grant's staff until 1869. He then entered the diplomatic service of the United States, holding several important posts, including that of Consul-General at London.

Since last fall he has made his home in Ridgewood, with his adopted children. Gustave Cade, a nephew-in-law, a brother, Dr. Badeau, of Allentown, Penn., survives him.

In 1868 General Badeau began his "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," which occupied him sixteen years. His other literary works are "The Conspiracy, a Cuban Romance," "Aristocracy in England," and "Grant in Peace."

In 1884, when General Grant undertook his "Memoirs," he employed General Badeau to assist him in compiling and editing material for the work, and it was in connection with that undertaking that the quarrel arose between the two which resulted in the disruption of their friendly relations, and a lawsuit brought by General Badeau against the estate of General Grant after the latter's death.

Mrs. Grant demanded that General Badeau should retract what he had said about a secret agreement between himself and General Grant as to the authorship of the work. General Badeau finally signed a statement that no secret existed between General Grant and himself that, if divulged, would affect General Grant's honor, and the suit was settled on October 30, 1888, by the payment to General Badeau of $10,000.

TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

Many Buildings Crushed in Augusta and Columbus, Ga.

At 9 o'clock a. m. Augusta, Ga., was visited by the most destructive wind storm since 1878. The tornado came from the southwest with but little warning and in less than a minute had passed over the city into South Carolina. Houses were torn from their foundations and twisted in various shapes. There were no fatalities, for though in many cases roofs were carried away the occupants were unhurt. Most of the houses ruined were of one story. The part of the city over which the tornado passed was that for the most part inhabited by the poorer white and colored people.

The path of the tornado was about a mile long from the first place it struck to where it finally rose and passed over. The path was in the shape of an S. The tornado made four descents.

In all about forty houses were badly damaged and twenty destroyed. The width of the path was not more than fifty yards. The great tornado of 1878 passed over part of the territory covered by this one. Perhaps seventy-five persons were made homeless by this storm.

The tornado also visited Columbus, Ga. The disturbance was greater in Girard, Ala., across the river, opposite Columbus. The roof of a fertilizer manufactory was carried away. Four houses were blown down. Fortunately the occupants, who are cotton factory operatives, were up at the time and escaped injury. The mill was closed down on account of the great rise in the river.

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED.

Blown to Pieces by an Explosion of Dynamite on the Rhine.

While 9000 cases, containing 225,000 kilograms of dynamite, destined for Maasluis, were being transferred by boats on the Rhine from German territory near Lobith, the cargoes of two of them exploded, blowing the boats and boatmen to atoms. A church in the village of Elten was shattered and fifty houses collapsed in Emmerich and Keeken. Twenty-five persons were killed.

The inhabitants of Lobith, Cleve, Salmorth, Tolkamer, Spick, and half a dozen other nearby places felt two violent shocks and supposed that there was an earthquake. A girl was found dying in a pile of ruins. She lingered three hours in agony. The cause of the explosion could not be ascertained.

American Carpets in Switzerland.

American carpets are being introduced into Switzerland by a German firm of Stuttgart, and the American Consul at Zurich in his investigation has found that United States manufacturers have a great field in Europe for their fabrics. There are no carpet factories in Switzerland, the supply being imported from Germany, England, France and Belgium. The Consul points out a single difficulty to be overcome in creating a market there, which is the prevailing opinion that everything called American must naturally be high priced.

A Triple Killing in Mississippi.

A triple killing occurred at Kewanee, Miss. Ben and Allen Pringle, brothers, and James Britton, renewed an old quarrel. One of the Pringle boys shot Britton, mortally wounding him. Britton then shot both of the Pringle boys, killing them instantly.

American Cloth in England.

American cloth is being sold in the English markets, and right in the centre of the English cloth manufacturing districts. The American cloth is woolen stuff, suitable for coatings and men's suitings, selling at from fifty to sixty cents per yard. The English merchants pronounce it to be superior cloth for the grade, made of short wool, and cannot see how it can be produced and sold for the price.

Of Interest to Women Voters.

In registering for municipal elections in Kansas women are not required to state their exact age, but will comply with the law by simply stating that they are "over twenty-one." This is official. The subject has been thoroughly settled at Topeka. A pertinent fact was developed by the discovery that a well known man refused to state his age, but said he was "over twenty-one." He got a certificate.

A Colored Woman Lynched.

A colored woman named Henrietta Taylor was hanged by a mob near Petersburgh, Lincoln County, Tenn. She was accused of burning a house belonging to Mr. Bayless a few months ago.

Whaling Off Nahant.

Sailors at Nahant, Mass., killed a right whale, seventy-five feet in length, which bore a harpoon dated 1853.

The Labor World.

TEN THOUSAND shoe operatives struck in London for a shorter day's work.

THE waiters of St. Louis, Mo., are protesting against an order that they shall shave off their whiskers.

SANITARY pottery operators of the United States met at Trenton, N. J., and formulated a new constitution.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY diamond cutters from Antwerp sailed from Liverpool for New York on the Majestic.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND of the 23,000 miners in the Pittsburg (Penn.) district responded to the order calling for a strike.

IT is reported that three large tin plate mills are to be constructed at Baltimore, Md., aggregating in cost about $750,000.

UNEMPLOYED members of the Machinists' Union at Baltimore, Md., have succeeded in establishing a co-operative machine shop.

J. A. HAMILTON, a blacklisted American Railway Union conductor, committed suicide at Denver, Col., because he could not get work.

SILK weavers are flush just now. They are working overtime at increased wages, as the manufacturers have more orders than they can fill.

THE largest steel mill of the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company resumed operations on a twelve-thousand-ton order for a Georgia railroad. Employment was given to 1500 idle workmen.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 1, 1894.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:35, A. M., and at 4:01 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:25 P. M. and 9:30 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Mail and Steamer lines, and at Weldon with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Mackeyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER ROUTE.

The steamers Neuse and Newbern leave Elizabeth City daily except Friday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, S. C. etc. Returning, leave Newbern, daily except Tuesday and Saturday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

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Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Steamers follow: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Agt.

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New Albemarle House

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Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

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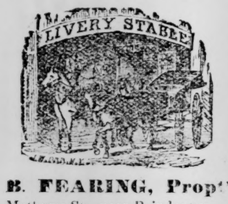

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

PROMISE OF BETTER TIMES.

The question which is on the lip of every business man now is, "Are we likely to see better times?" Those who have weathered the storms of the past, and are weary with the long struggle against unfavorable conditions, those who have been disappointed so often and sickened so long with hope deferred, now peer anxiously into the future to see what it may have in store for them

The CAROLINIAN believes that their question can be answered affirmatively. The one great encouraging feature of the situation is the adjournment of Congress and the practical certainty that there will be no more legislation for nine months to come. It has come to pass that the fear of the legislative body is the most constant and destructive apprehension that spreads itself over the country's business life. Enterprise cannot thrive unless it can count upon the future with reasonable assurance.

UTAH.

Now that Utah has acquired the dignity of Statehood the history of the Territory's struggles for that position will be of interest. At frequent intervals for forty years efforts have been made to throw off the thrall of Mormonism. The struggle began in less than two years after the settlement of the Mormon pioneers in Salt Lake valley, the first Constitutional Convention being held in 1849. After the adoption of a Constitution and the election of a Provisional Government was held and Brigham Young elected Governor, the Constitution was forwarded to Washington and was rejected by Congress in 1850. Utah was, however, at that time granted a Terrial form of government.

William Morton Morrison, of Baltimore, aged 94, has voted the Democratic ticket long and often, but he now declares himself a Republican. Only give a Democrat time and he will come around all right. The trouble is, most of them die young, not, however, because of the generally accepted reason for early demise.

It is estimated that the agricultural earnings of the United States are $3,490,000,000; from manufactures, $3,330,000; from mines, $480,000,000; from transportation, $1,155,000,000; from commerce, $160,000,000; from shipping, $160,000,000; from banking, $200,000,000, and its deficits from democratic financiering are ——?

Th decrease in fertilizer sales for the season ending March 18th is considerable. The State Agricultural Department makes a comparative statement which speaks for itself. The receipts for the same period last year were $21,000; for the present season just $13,000, about one-half.

A great hue and cry is being raised by Democratic papers because the Legislature increased the School tax just two cents. And yet this same Democracy poises itself as the guardian and parent of public education. Verily, "consistency, thou art a jewel!"

The Legislature ratified some 800 acts, and because they were not in accord with Democracy, the press of that faith would have their readers believe the very d—l is to pay; and so it is, so far the Bourbon party is concerned.

A tariff policy that prevents other countries from buying our products is certainly not calculated to please the people who voted the Democratic ticket in 1892 with the understanding that the foreign markets were to be enlarged and extended.

The Winston "Republican" says that the Democratic press fails to note the fact that the Legislature was confronted with the necessity of providing for a Democratic State deficiency of over $65,000. Oh, no!

The officers of the Cotton Growers' Protective Association have issued an address to Planters warning them not to be led into planting an increased acreage because manipulators have recently pushed up prices.

If the President's next message to Congress does not show some signs of irritability it will clearly demonstrate how a humble citizen can rise superior to the condition of the country.

More than half of the States of the Union have incorporated in their statutes a provision for compulsory education.

The great need of this country just now is a Secretary of State like James G. Blaine.

Keep mind and body both usefully employed.

THE UNIVERSITY.

From a report of President Winston we note with pleasure the most prosperous year of the State University. There are 463 students enrolled. Preparations are in progress for an appropriate celebration of the Centennial year. It has $1,000 for the Summer School for Teachers. Seventy-two counties and eleven States are represented in the student body, while the graduating class numbers forty. The moral life of the Institution is both vigorous and healthy.

The silent forces of nature accomplish much more than the noisy ones. No ear is quick enough to hear the tread of the sunlight as it triumphantly pushes away the darkness of night. A tender plant in the crevice of a rock will often push it wide asunder, but the plant is often worth more than the rock. Ideas have power to ruin or save, to destroy or build up.

If farmers would get into the way of buying for cash only, they would do much to promote the prosperity of the whole country.

Wanted—A few political sign posts by the Democratic party to show "where it is at."

Half manuring makes half cropping. For full crops full rations are indispensable.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The April number of FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY contains a beautifully illnstrated article, replete with personal interest and of real personal value, entitled "How to Become a Prima Donna." This paper, embodies actual talks with four of the reighning operatic stars of the present season—namely, Mmes. Emma Eames, Lillian Nordica, Zelie de Lussan and Jessie Bartlett Davis. Other pictorial and literary features of this number are: a biographical sketch of Count Yamagata, the contemporary Japanese Von Moltke, written expressly for FRANK LESLIES' POPULAR MONTHLY by Teilchi Yamagata, a near relative of the great Field Marshal; a charming and seasonable account of the legendry of "Easter Eggs," by Mrs. Leicester Addis; an authoritative account of "The Eisteddfod in Wales and in the United States," by ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James; entertaining reminiscenses of some "Eccentric Dinners," by Howard Paul; "The World Awheel," being a chapter on the evolution of the bicycle; "Homes in Japan"; New York Newsboys"; The Nathral History of Cockfighting," and "Taxidermy as an Art," with illustrations by W. H. Drake, written by Frank A. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History. There are also a number of good short stories and poems by distinctively popular writers.

THE NEW OYSTER LAW.—The following is a summary of the provisions of the new oyster law, which is now in effect:

"All persons taking oysters must procure licenses from the clerk of the court of Hyde, Dare, Carteret or Pamlico counties and must make oath that they are citizens and residents of twelve month's standing. Clerk's fee twenty-five cents.

Dredging licenses require the payment of a tax of three dollars per ton of vessels of six tons and over, and of one dollar per vessel for those less than six tons.

Dredging is allowed only during the months of February, March and April and within the following limits where the depth of water is more than ten feet.

First Area.—From Pamlico Light House to Rue's Marsh, thence to Shell Point, thence to South East Point of Great Island, thence to Brant Island Light House, thence to the beginning.

Second Area.—From Gull Shoal Light House, thence to Gibbs Shoal Buoy, thence to Long Shoal Light House, thence to Gull Island, thence to Oliver Reaf Light House, thence to the beginning.

The penalty for dredging contrary to law is from $1,000 to $5,000 fine, and from one to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and forfeiture of the boat.

The law known as the Lucas law is repealed. A chief inspector of oysters is provided, who has been elected by the Legislature. Senator Theophilus White, of Perquimans county, who was a candidate when Mr. Lucas was appointed, secured the position. His pay is $60 per month. He has the appointment of deputy inspectors as may be necessary, at $50 per month All salaries are to be paid out of the oyster fund.

Inspectors have about the same duties as are now prescribed for inspectors and patrolmen, except that they do not handle money.

All purchasers of oysters for packing, shucking, shipping or for sale are required to make a sworn statement at the end of each month of bushels purchased and from whom purchased and to file same with the clerk of the court wherein they reside and pay to the clerk the tax of two cents per bushel. The clerk transmits the tax, less one per cent., which is his fee, to the State Treasurer. Oysters caught with tongs during the months of February, March and April are not subject to tax upon the production by the purchaser to the clerk of the court of a statement sworn to before a deputy inspector that the oysters were so caught.

Upon application by the county commissioners of any county, the Governor has power to suspend dredging by proclamation for a period not exceeding one yenr. Violations of the law are punished by fine and imprisonment.

The act applies to the public grounds of the State only, and not to private grounds."—Newbern Journal.

Cases of 40 years' standing where operations have failed have been cured by Japanese Pile Cure. W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

President Taylor, of Wake Forest College, says that of the $20,000 necessary to be raised to complete the endowment of the William Royal chair of English, half has been secured.

Four of a gang of burglars who have been terrorizing Beaufort, N. C., have been captured through the work of a detective.

May 20th, at Raleigh, the Confederate Monument will be unveiled with due solemnity.

The Trial of James S. Wilcox.

[Below are the main points of the testimony for the prosecution and defense in the case of James S. Wilcox, tried last week for the slaying of John E. Brothers. It will be remembered that Mr. Brothers was the Democratic Registrar at Salem, and that Mr. Wilcox, by virture of his position as Chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee, felt it his duty to look after the registering of Republican voters, etc.]

The testimony Mrs. Sholock for the prosecution: "I am the mother of John E. Brothers, the diseased, who was killed on the 22d of October, 1894. My child ordered Wilcox out; he would not go. My child stepped aside to get the stick and while he was doing it, Wilcox stepped to the door and drew his pistol. As Wilcox dropped out the door with his pistol, Brothers walked to the door and met him. He kept on repeating "get out, get out," and Wilcox would not go, but drew his pistol and presented it at him. They went off the steps a short distance into the yard and I heard the licks of the stick on the pistol; then Wilcox shot him; They were standing face to face. After he was shot my child hit him with the stick. Then Wilcox fell to the ground and prepared to shoot again and shot him twice on the ground. My son was hitting him between the second and third shots while he was on the ground. My son had not struck Wilcox 'till after he had shot him; he was hitting at the pistol. A colored man came in before Wilcox did and asked if it was the place to register. My son was in the cotton patch. When he and Wilcox came back to the house they passed the door and went on talking and came in at the front door. My son was the Registrar and kept his book on the table at the door. My son read the oath to the colored man and told him he had not been in the county long enough. Wilcox asked for a certificate for a colored man. My son refused to give it. Then Wilcox wanted to see the registration book; my son said "no, you don't see this book any more while I have got it." Then my son ordered Wilcox out five or six times. Then began the matters I have told about.

The testimony of Mr. Wilcox, the defendat: "I am 49 years old. On Monday, October 22d, 1894, between 10 and 11 o'clock, I went to Brothers. Dave Gavus, a colored man, was talking to Mrs. Sherlock. I spoke to her. Gavus and I went to the cotton patch for Brothers and met him and spoke about some stock peas he had. Brothers entered the back door of the kitchen, and I and Garrus went to the front door. After he got through with Gavus I spoke to him. Gavus said he came to the county the last of August. Brothers told him he had not been here long enough to register. I said "Johnny, I'd be much obliged if you'd give me Shannon's certificate." He said he must come after it in person. I said "Why Johnny, the other day when I was here you told me to come and look over the book any time I wished and get certificates." He said, "you leave here, I've granted you all the privilege I'm going to." I asked him who was iu authority there, he or Mr. Sherlock, his mother's husband." He said, "Mr. Sherlock, but I'm man enough to move you, you d—m s—n of a b—h." Then he went to the closet and got his stick and advanced towards me with it drawn. I was retreating and as I got to the steps I threw up my hand to ward off the lick and he struck me on the wrist. He followed me up; I was retreating, and from stumbling over something or from a lick I got I fell. He was beating me over the arm and hand all the time with the stick. He split my hand three inches. He hit me over the head and knocked me down, striking me several times on the head. I shot him first after I blundered and came near falling; do'nt know whether I fell down or not. He struck me four times with the stick. The lick over the head knocked me down. He continued to beat me with the stick after I was down and I shot again. I got the pistol out when I came near falling. (Identified the stick, which was a heavy one.) He was beating me with the big end. I did not see him at all last time I was struck, my face and eyes were covered with blood. I was deputy sheriff and have been carrying a pistol off and on ever since I have been acting in that position.

David Gavus testified that he was present when the shooting occurred; that he had gone there to register but was not allowed to do so; that when in his cart preparing to leave he heard blows, when he turned and saw Brothers beating Wilcox, who fell to the ground and fired the first shot after he was down; that he rose up, was again knocked down and fired the second shot, when I left in haste.

Frank M. Godfrey, who officiated as Coronor at the inquest, testified that Mrs Sherlock, mother of the deceased, made a statement at the inquest that Wilcox was down when he shot her son.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourself while Using it.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, imparing health, comfort aed happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimubant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of ar eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegeteble and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using Baco-Curo it will nouify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permanently cury any case with three boxes or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. Baco-Cuto is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our iron-clad guarantee at $1.00 per box, three boxes [thirty days treatment,] $2 50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical and Maufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis

As Others See It.

Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer is working itself into a perspiration and printing the most hideous looking cartoons in order to excite the race prejudices of the white people of that State and drive them back into the Democratic party again. But before the News & Observer proceeds any further in its ghoulish campaign it should hire some one to chop out its pictures who is familiar with some other instrument than a hatchet. It is bad enough for the intelligent people of North Carolina to be told that they are influenced in political action by passion and not by judgment, but to have some hideous cartoon that looks as if it had been sawed out with a bucksaw, thrust into their faces is an insult. The News & Observer had better get itself into touch with the events of the day instead of mousing around in the catacombs of race prejudice and making a aughing stock of itself.

About The Appropriations.

Senator Marion Butler, in an article on the appropriations by the last General Assembly, says:

"The public school fund was increased from 16 to 18 cents on $100 worth of property, and a law was enacted providing that, with the consent of the people, counties might levy an additional tax.

"In the matter of appropriations there has been conservative liberality. Funds for public educational institutions were increased; enlarged provision was made for the charitable institutions. Retrenchment was made in some cases where the public interests will not be injured by such action. These were the most troublesome matters with which the Reform Legislation had to deal, for it was confronted with the fact that the State expenditures for the last two years had been $67,000 more than the receipts, and the receipts included $93,000 from sources which can not be available in the future. Added to this was the fact that the usual quadrennial assessment of tax values must be made this year, and under existing conditions the values will fall much below what they have been, thereby seriously diminishing the sources of general tax receipts. To overcome this, new sources of revenue were sought, resulting in the taxation of various professions, etc., thereby requiring all classes to contribute their fair share of the burden of taxation."

THE WATCHER.

The influence of air and sky
Are side lights from the eternal throne
That fall upon the watchful eye
Of him who, silent, waits alone,
And crown him master of his own.
He knows the beauty of the rose,
The central sun; the farthest star he knows.

The balance of a blade of grass,
The winds that in the meadows run,
Gathering incense as they pass
To offer to the throned sun.
The trembling secret to be won
From every running stream, all these
Are his, yet force him silent to his knees.

The watcher shall possess the earth
In silence, leaping to control
In moments mighty with the birth
Of passion, when the eternal soul
Shall wholly bind him to the whole.
The air and sky, the winds, the rose,
Are his, the earth, yea, God himself he knows.

—P. H. Savage in Youth's Companion.

AN IRISHMAN AND A JEW.

A Business Partnership That Has Been Entirely Satisfactory.

There is an up town business firm one of the members of which is an Irishman and the other a Jew. The Irishman was born in Cork and the Jew in Cracow. They have been in partnership for several years, during which they have built up a flourishing business. The Irishman is beardless; the Jew has a flowing black beard. The Irishman is of the type of Rory O'Moore; the Jew is of the type of Moses.

They are a mutual admiration pair, and each has a solid respect for the other. The Irishman is a rare wit; the Jew is solemn as the Talmud. The Irishman has a fine Corkonian brogue; the native speech of the Jew is the Polish jargon, which he mixes with his English.

The Irishman looks after the firm's finances; the Jew attends to the buying and selling. The Irishman is a strict Catholic and goes to church on Sunday; the Jew is rigorously orthodox and goes to synagogue on Saturday.

The Irishman is "pudgy;" the Jew is lean. They agreed never to talk upon religion, about which they disagree; but, as the one is a bimetallic Democrat and the other a Democratic monometallist, they can always find a subject for friendly argument.

The Irishman is older than the Jew, but the Jew is taller than the Irishman. Both the Irishman and the Jew have large families, and the children of both attend the same school. Most of the offspring of the Irishman are girls, and most of those of the Jew are boys.

The favorite tipple of the Irishman is ale, and that of the Jew is wine. The Irishman is quick tempered; the Jew is slow to wrath. These two business partners, one of them from Cork and the other from Cracow, have carried on their establishment successfully for years in this city, have divided the profits evenly every quarter, have never had a quarrel that lasted more than a minute and have made enough money to raise them above the cares of life. Surely they deserve to grow rich.—New York Sun.

Circumstantial.

The Springfield Union tells a story of the late George W. Stearns. He was defending a young fellow for larceny, the evidence against whom was only circumstantial. Stearns urged that circumstantial evidence ought never to convict a man. "Why," said the counsel, "when I was a boy I remember a playmate of mine who, while his parents were absent, went to the pantry and nearly devoured a big custard pie before he thought of the paternal strap. When he did, he looked around for some means of hiding the traces of his guilt. He saw the family cat in the corner, and taking puss by the neck, and carefully smearing her paws with the custard, took the guilty cat out into the back yard and shot her. As the shotgun rang out the boy observed to me with a chuckle, 'There goes one more victim of circumstantial evidence.'" The jury disagreed.

A Cultivated Convict.

Prison Missionary—My friend, are you not repentant for your past misdeeds?

Convict—Repent nawthin! You better go back to school an finish y'r edication.

"My friend, I am thoroughly familiar with the Bible."

"Aw, come off! Just you study up the science of sociology, an you'll find I am simply a product of environment—that's the sort of a hairpin I am."—New York Weekly.

FOR YOUR

CONSIDERATION.

My Cotton Mill Property has recently been incorporated as the "ELIZABETH CITY KNIT & TWINE CO." and I am now offering stock for sale. The Capital Stock is $18,000 in shares of $100 each. The property has been put on a CASH BASIS. This Mill is running regularly and has an established trade. The stock will pay not less than 12 per cent.

My object in disposing of a part of the stock is well understood. There will be no waiting for developments, but at the end of each quarter you will receive your dividends. Each $100 share is a deed for that much real estate. The title to the property is perfect and free from all encumbrances.

I proprose to demonstrate that this stock is worth more than 100 cents on the dollar. Secure some at once.

For further information apply to.

S. S. FOWLER.

March 18, 1895.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I was rendered entirely helpless from rheumatism in my right side and arm and had to give up work. I used **Mexican Mustang Liniment** freely, and within a month I was able to be about and can now attend to my business regularly. Whenever my arm or side hurts me I rub the Mustang Liniment in well and plentifully, apply a warm flannel when going to bed, and in the morning all pain has disappeared. I hope all who are troubled with rheumatism will try this liniment and convince themselves of its value. Yours,

Weigher in Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. J. R. CLIFTON, 204 McManus St.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For 15 years I have used **Mexican Mustang Liniment,** and consider it the best liniment on earth; I am never without it. I recently used it on a bad gall on my horse's neck and it cured it in 3 days. I had, also, a bad sprain in my leg and had to use crutches several days. As soon as I commenced to use MUSTANG LINIMENT I felt relief, and in a few days was entirely well. I recommend it to any one needing a liniment for horses or for self, with confidence that they will get their money's worth.

Yours, JNO. R. HUTCHINGS.

Of Carrington & Hutchings, Prop's Ream's Warehouse, Durham, N. C.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap for ladies' use in existence, absolutely pure and highly medicated. W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE.

Mr. G. Cailloute. Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Call for the Horse brand of Johnson's Magnetic Oil. It has no equal for the diseases of hgrses and cattle. $1 size 50 cts; 50 ct size 25 cts. W.W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

The Blood.

L. M. SUMNER.

"WINNECONNE, Wis., June 16, 1894.

Dr. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—In 1885 I had skin eruption entirely covering foot and leg to knee, so bad the discharge would fill my slipper to running over in a half day. No one knows how I suffered.

All doctors and patent medicines employed failed to benefit me and the eruption continued to spread. In this distressed condition I finally began the use of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and after using 6 bottles, together with as many boxes of your Salt Rheum Ointment, relief was established.

I kept on however, until I had used 10 bottles in all of the Blood Remedy, and I alternated with it occasionally a bottle of your Kidney and Backache Cure, until I had taken 8 bottles of it. A perfect cure resulted.'

Blood and Liver Dr. Fenner's Remedy and Nerve Tonic Never Fails.

It is a Sarsaparilla-Mandrake-Prince's Pine Alterative, Nerve Tonic and Restorative Compound.

CERTAIN AS THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Physics from blood, liver and tissues all worn-out particles and impurities, without weakening but strengthening instead, and Restores the Nerves.

Cures Headaches, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Breath, Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Dizziness, Scrofula, General Debility, etc.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Sample free.

Mother! Keep your child's stomach and bowels healthy with Dr. Fenner's Sennatoria. The best laxative and corrective known.

Dr. Fenner's Soothing Syrup. Allays Irritation and gives refreshing sleep.

Dr. Fenner's Worm Syrup. "Brought 156 worms from our child. Mrs Sherlock, Elida, O."

Dr. Fenner's Family (Salt Rheum) Ointment. Best for skin eruptions, Piles, Sores, Cuts, etc.

$1800.00

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We secure the best patents for our clients, and the object of this offer is to encourage inventors to keep track of their bright ideas. At the same time we wish to impress upon the public the fact that

IT 'S THE SIMPLE, TRIVIAL INVENTIONS THAT YIELD FORTUNES,

such as the "car-window" which can be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, "sauce-pan," "collar-button," "nut-lock," "bottle-stopper," and a thousand other little things that most any one can find a way of improving; and these simple inventions are the ones that bring largest returns to the author. Try to think of something to invent.

IT IS NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice in the "National Recorder," published at Washington, D. C., which is the best newspaper published in America in the interests of inventors. We furnish a year's subscription to this journal, free of cost, to all our clients. We also advertise, free of cost, the invention each month which wins our $150 prize, and hundreds of thousands of copies of the "National Recorder," containing a sketch of the winner, and a description of his invention, will be scattered throughout the United States among capitalists and manufacturers, thus bringing to their attention the merits of the invention.

All communications regarded strictly confidential. Address

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Consignments of North Carolina Herrings solicited and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery Trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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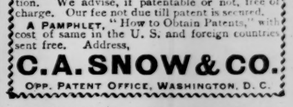

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New York.

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Is guaranteed to cure Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness, Headache, Neuralgia and Insomnia. Great excesses in the use of tobacco, opium, alcohol, or other drugs, tobacco habit, Softening of the Brain, Insanity, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, Insanity and at last a miserable death. MAGNETIC NERVINE arrests all losses in either sex, restores vitality and strength to both the nervous and nervous system, tones up the brain, builds up the flesh, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and happiness to the sufferer. A month's treatment in plain package by mail to any address, $1.00 per box, 6 for $5.00. With every $5.00 order we give a Written Guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantees issued only by our agents.

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to sell Pennsylvania grown Nursery Stock which is the BEST IN THE WORLD. All new SPECIALTIES as well as the standard varities of FRUITS and Ornamentals. No previous experience necessary. Salary and all traveling expenses paid. Write for terms, stating age. HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. 37 4

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The idea of being able to invent something strikes most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Company will dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public the fact that the things which seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel ashamed to bring them to the attention of the Patent Office are the most valuable. It is the simple things and small inventions that make the greatest money, and the complex ones are seldom profitable. Almost everybody at some time or another conceives an idea which if patented would be worth a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple inventions like the car-window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the sauce-pan, collar-button, nut-lock, bottle-stopper, suspender-button, hook, buckle, and snow-shovel are things that every one sees some way of improving upon, and it is such simple inventions that bring the greatest returns to the author.

The prize we offer will be paid whether the application has been acted upon by the Patent Office or not. Every competitor must apply for a patent on his invention through us, and whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a valuable patent. Send for circulars. For further particulars, address

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COMPETITORS MUST MENTION THIS PAPER.

A NEW

Jewelry Firm

In Enzabeth City.

Mr. R. H. Commander, not being able to attend to his large farming interest and jewelry business combined, has sold his interest in the jewelry business to the Hathaway Bros., who have had long experience in the business, in fact they were born in it, and as it is useless workmen. Their equal cannot be found around this vicinity for workmanship.

They are young men of steady habits and will always treat you courteous whenever you meet them, and they will be very glad if you will make it their business to call in and let them get acquainted with you, as they want to know everyone around them, and treat everyone alike. They have been here but a short time, but have made many friends the way they carry on business. Their work, for cheapness, to be first-class, has caused people to talk in their favor. They only ask you for the 1st trial, as they don't intend to stay here 10 years and then beg you to give them a trial. They have done some of the finest work ever done around this part of the country. They will sell you a Watch or any piece of Jewelry with a guarantee for less than you can buy elsewhere. The name of the new firm will be Hathaway Bros., and they will still be in Elizabeth City

RELIABLE JEWELERS.

Cor. Main and Water streets.

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Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—D. Bradford, J. L. Sawyer, J. E. Wood, J. R. Skinner and W. C. Ehle. Clerk, C. C. Aydlett. Treasurer, T. R. Mann. Constable and Collector, Thomas Williams; Attorney, Geo. W. Ward. Street Commissioner, Monroe Bright; Fire Commissioners, Fred. H. Ziegler and Geo. W. Twiddy.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

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Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettiford, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Perry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Preyor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers, W. J. Salomonsky, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and T. R. Mann, Treasurer.

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C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
W. Albertson, jr.	Elliott street,
W. Ward,	Elliott street,
Heywood Sawyer,	Main street,
F. Aydlett,	Main street,
J. Griffin,	Main street,
W. Albertson sr.	Elliott street,
C. Brooks,	Carolinian Building,
F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street.
W. W. Griggs	Church street,
E. Wood,	Church street.
G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
B. Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

H. White,	Main street,
B. Swindell,	Water street

DRUGGISTS:

Alex. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. E. Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Meridian & Bro.,	Main street,
D. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

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State Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

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At the Old Stanton Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. B. STARK.

COUGHS, COLDS, La Grippe, Headache. HEADACHE La Grippe COUGHS, COLDS, La Grippe, Headache. COLDS COUGHS LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 25 Cts.

Moves the Bowels gently, relieves the cough, cures the feverish condition and headache and prevents pneumonia. Cures in one day. Put up in tablets convenient for taking.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, March 27, 1895.

☞The farmers are busy now.

☞The fishermen are making good catches.

☞It will be remembered that March came in with a bleat.

☞Let our farmers be wise, and not plant too much cotton this year

☞Senator Theo. White is quite sick with pneumonia at his home in Perquimans.

☞The Town election under the new Charter will be held on the 13th of May.

☞Chowan Court at Edenton next week. The editor of the CAROLINIAN expects to be there on Monday.

☞Solicitor Leary is making a decidedly favorable impression. Those who, during the campaign, underrated him and questioned his fitness for the office, are confessing that they were greatly mistaken. They find that he is not only a clear and logical speaker but also a good lawyer.

☞A great many people are trying to guess what excuse the Ice Companies will make for raising the price during the coming summer. Some think they will say that the ice crop this winter was badly "nipped" by the frost, while others incline to the opinion that they will plead the necessity of putting up the price because the plentiful supply of river ice will make their old supply valueless.

☞In reply to "Tax Payer," the CAROLINIAN will state that the Legislature found a large deficiency in the State Treasury. To meet this and not caipple the various State institutions was a problem. The only course left was to leave the tax valuation the same and add other things for taxation. In further explanation, read the article "State Appropriations" in another column.

☞The editor paid his regular semi annual visit to Hertford on Monday and received the usual cordial greeting from his many friends. Court is in session with a number of cases on the State docket. To-day a trial for murder will begin; that of a colored man named Johnson, charged with killing a man about thirteen years ago, for which he was arrested but broke jail and went West, served a term in the penitentiary for a crime committed there. He returned a short time ago and was again arrested.

☞On Wednesday last Rev. David P. Wills, who so successfully served as pastor of the Methodist congregation here some years ago, died at Norfolk after a protracted illness. He was in the 79th year of his age. He was for nearly fifty years an active member of the Methodist Conference. He was a man of decided ability and his life was one of "good works." He was specially noted for his benevolence and charity, ever looking after and trying to ameliorate the suffering of the poor and needy.

☞As was briefly stated in last week's CAROLINIAN, the colored chicken thieves and burglars were found guilty. The sentence of William Lucas, for store breaking and receiving chickens etc., knowing them to be stolen, was seven years at hard labor in the Penetentiary; Louis Brown, a pa of Lucas, for burglary, four years; Willis Gallop, for stealing chickens, three years. The wife or Lucas was also convicted, but owing to her condition she was let off upon payment of costs and a scathing reprimand. If the result of these trials breaks up these robberies of chicken houses and attempts at burglary, the $73 paid the colored detective will not have been spent in vain.

☞Pasquotank Superior Court occupied the whole of last week. There was comparatively little business transacted on the Civil Docket, the most of the time being taken up with State cases. In addition to the trial and conviction of the burglars and chicken thieves elsewhere noted, Goodman Taylor, colored, was tried and found guilty of the larceny of a watch, razor, pistol and money. He was sentenced three years to the Penetentiary.

——The Grand Jury found a true bill against James S. Wilcox for manslaughter. The trial began on Friday morning and continued until late on Saturday evening. The State was represented by Solicitor W. J. Leary, Hon. T. G. Skinner and W. J. Griffin; the defendant by ex-Solicitor J. H. Blount, W. M. Bond, J. Heywood Sawyer and E. F. Aydlett. A synopsis of the evidence both for the prosecution and the defence appears in another column. The defendants testimony was strongly corroborated by other witnesses as well as by several able physicians. Those who heard the entire evidence, Democrats as well as Republicans, were heard to say, "The State has failed to make a case." The jury was out all night, and on Sunday morning, to the general surprise, rendered a verdict of guilty! The sentence was 15 years to the Penetentiary. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken and a bond of $10,000 required. This has been made up.

☞Our Washington letter came too late this week.

☞The fruit trees are budding and early flowers beginning to bloom.

☞Elizabeth City will come out all right. Just mark the prediction.

☞Old Pictures copied and enlarged by Zoeller, on Water street.

☞The last stage of political destitution is a President without a party.

☞The double-barreled gun is another form of the deadly parallel.

☞There is not a wide margin between saying a mean thing and doing a mean thing.

☞"Best they ever had taken," is what they say of Zoeller's Photographs

☞If the surroundings of the farmer's home are not beautiful he is not living up to his opportunities.

☞Have your old Pictures copied at Zoeller's. Don't give them to an unreliable copying agent.

☞Great men are not really wanting iu any age, only the exigency to call them out.

☞Canning described an independent man as a man who cannot de depended on.

☞Truckers, you will make no mistake in buying your Potato Barrels of The Jones Manufacturing Company, of this City. They make decidedly the best Truck barrel on the market.

☞A revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Humphrey's Specific Manual will be sent free to any address. Humphreys' Medicine Company, William & John sts., New York.

——A new lot of Reed's Fine Shoes for Ladies just received at Fowler & Co's. Every pair guaranteed.

☞Eat less meat, take little medicine, eat more fruit and vegetables, bathe frequently and keep your temper and you will live longer and be happier.

☞Remember, Hunting's Big Circus and Menagerie will be here tomorrow. It is no humbug. The Newburg, N. Y., News says:

Packed audiences greeted the performances given in this city by Hunting's railroad circus, museum and menagerie, and the rounds of applause which frequently arose from the throng inside the immense tent, proved they appreciated and were pleased with the entertainment. Their trained animals were prolific of pleasant motion and the various features were all exceedingly funny and enlivening.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufueture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 6:55 and will set to-night at 6:18.—The impecunious young man is now preparing to redeem his spring overcoat.—Mr. Carroll G. Pool left on Wednesday to accept a position with the Electric Light Company, of Lynchburg, Va.—Experience is a jewel, and it hath need be so, for it is often purchased at an infinite rate.—The repairs on the CAROLINIAN Building are completed.—Misses Boggs Laboyteaux and Ethel Scott have been visiting the family of Mr. Theo. Ralph at Edenton.—If there were no lies such a word as "truth" would never have been invented.—The Growler says:

The clucking hen with little chicks
Can't talk, nor does she care,
Yet when she in the garden strays
She teaches man to swear.

—Do not believe that this world was made for your special benefit.—It is to be hoped that the conviction and sentence of the chicken thieves will tend to break up that nefarious traffic.—Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. W. H. Zoeller, the Photographer, to Miss Carrie Harney, both of this city. The ceremony will take place at Hampton, Va., on April 3d.—When you give others advice, take some of it yourself.—Nearly all the mills are now in operation.—What's gone and past help should be past grief.—The CAROLINIAN Job Press is kept busy. Neat work and prompt execution is appreciated.—"Name twelve animals of the Polar regions," said the teacher. The despairing student answered: "Six seals and six polar bears."—The Poet wrote the following bit of verse in the autograph album of a femine admirer:

The redbreast loves the blooming bough,
The bluebird loves it same as he;
And as they they sit and sing there now
So do I sing to thee—
Only, dear heart, unlike the birds,
I do not climb a tree.

—"Are you going to give up anything during Lent," inquired a Churchman of a friend. "About six dollars for my wife's bonnet," was the reply.—Mr. Frank M. Smith, jr., and Miss Maude V. Bonnie, of Norfolk, were married here on the 20th by Dr. Blackwell.—Our merchants are beginning to display their new spring goods.—Mrs. F. M. Cook, jr., who has been visiting friends at Norfolk, has returned.—"Dr. do you think you ought to believe everything you hear?" inquired a patient. "Yes," replied the Doctor, with his ear to the stethoscope, "when I know I'm getting some inside information. Hold still a moment."—A "Laboring Man" sings this little song:

The tints of morn are showing,
There's sunshine in the going,
The "Cleveland times" are sky,
And brighter days are nigh.

—"Mamma," said little Elsie as the family circle was discussing acquaintances, "I know two men, one is a gentleman and the other is papa."—Mrs. W. J. Woodley is visiting friends at Brambleton, Va.—Good order is the foundation of all good things.—You can never get rid of a difficulty by running away from it.—The "uncertainty of jurors" has again been verified.—It is a good maxim not to be too inquisitive about other people's affairs.—McCabe & Grice have a splendid assortment of new goods. See their new advertisement.—The court room was literally packed with people during the homicide trial last week.—The Misses Goldstein, of Newbern, are visiting Miss Jennie Salomonsky, on East Fearing street.—Deputy Sheriff Morton left on Monday with the colored convicts for the Penetentiary.—C. E. Kramer & Bro's have purchased the valuable Brick property of the late G. B. Thompson on Knob's Creek, where they propose they propose moving the Albemarle Lumber Company Mill.—On the 19th inst, by M. B. Culpepper, J. P., Mr. Thomas B. Hayman was married to Miss Viola Godfrey; and by the same, on the 21st inst, Capt. John Q. Sawyer was married to Mary E. Chory, all of this City.—Not much travel now.—On the 21st inst, by Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Mr. James E. Sutton was married to Miss Cordelia C. Rutter, both from Norfolk.—On the 25th inst, by Rev. John H. Hall, Mr. Tho's Pargoe was united in wedlock to Miss Nannie Callis, both of Norfolk.—Presiding Elder John will deliver an address on the Epworth League in the annex of the Methodist Church tonight.—J. Salomonsky leaves to-morrow for new goods.—Miss Sabine Welclington, of Iowa, is visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs Koch, on Road street.

CURE FOR HEAD ACHE.

As a remedy for all forms of Head ache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual costiveness Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

INHUMANITY OF THE LAW.

An Englishman Driven to Death by Harsh Legal Machinery.

I make no apology for giving prominence above events of so called importance to a simple little story, which I have no doubt will arouse emotions in American hearts that it has failed to excite in this country. Its significance indeed lies in the fact that it formed the subject of a small newspaper paragraph here without attracting any public interest. It is merely a record of the operation of the inexorable machinery of the English law as applied to an obscure individual named Henry Grainger, living in Sunderland.

Mr. Grainger had a large family and had been out of work for several months. Privation had undermined his health, and the household had become destitute. Then the law stepped in and summoned the unfortunate father before a magistrate for failing to send his children to school. He pleaded that he was unable to clothe and feed them so that they could appear in public. The wise judge ordered the father to pay a fine of a few shillings. The unhappy man explained that he had not a penny. Outraged law committed him to the county jail for three days. He was duly conveyed to prison at Durham, and when his term had expired was turned, penniless and infirm, into the bitter cold, driving storm. He tried to walk to his home, 14 miles away, managed to get half the distance and then crawled at night into an empty limekiln for shelter. Somebody happened to find him there in the morning half frozen and almost dead. The law again supplied him with a conveyance to the workhouse and probably would have done more for him but he was ungrateful enough to die as soon as he reached its sheltering doors. His death had been rather irregular, so the law furnished a jury which carefully considered his fate.

If there had been the slightest legal responsibility for his death on the part of any person or authority the jury would not have failed to express its condemnation, for English coroners' juries are always severe in dealing with any illegality. It is quite plain that not a whit of legal blame attached to anybody, so the verdict was, "Death from exposure." That is all, save perhaps that next week, if the hungry orphans still fail to attend school, the law may step in and deal precisely in the same way with Grainger's widow. Thus does England maintain her proud position in the van of educated nations. She still holds meetings which denounce with self righteous indignation the lawless treatment of murderers by American mobs. No protest has yet been heard against such tortures and tragedies as I have described, and which the law of England approves, if it does not prescribe.—New York Sun's London Letter.

Hither and Yon.

"Hither and yon," inveighed against as a Yankee importation, is simply a form of "hither and yont," a good classical Scotch expression and a most useful one, signifying "here and there and everywhere," or "all over the place." It is thus defined in Jamieson:

"Hither and yont, topsy turvy, in a state of disorder. S. yont signifies beyond, hither and yon, A. Bor., here and there. 'Noo that they're hither and yont frae ane anither it behooves a' that wish them weel to tak tent that a breach is no' opened that canna be gigit up.' (Sir A. Wylie, 2, 20.) "This, I observe, is an A.-S. phrase, hider and yeond, huc atque illuc, hither and thither (Bed. 5, 13)."

Skeat does not give it, but Halliwell, who deals with English provincial dialects, gives "hither and yon, here and there."—Notes and Queries.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Miss Mary Riddick, from Bertie, is visiting in our midst.

Mr. George E. Jones leaves this week for Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. G. A. Richardson left Monday on a visit to Philadelphia.

Miss Susie Snowden, of Currituck, is visiting friends in the city.

Messrs. Willie Faulk and P. Burke of Hertford spent Sunday in the city.

Sunday was quarterly meeting and communion at Olive Branch Church.

Mr. W. P. Walden, from Baltimore, was a visitor in our city last week.

Miss Annie Lyons has returned from Edenton, where she went to visit her sister who had been ill.

Rev. H. Pettigrew delivered the annual sermon to the Christian Aid Society at Mt. Lebanon Church on last Sunday.

The school in Preyor-town district, in charge of Mr. J. W. Barrington, assisted by Miss Mary E. Brockett, closed on yesterday.

A more general interest in church and school affairs; a more united and harmonious co-operation in all affairs is greatly needed among us.

The school teachers of the county met on Saturday and organized a county association with J. A. Fleming president and Miss F. O. Newby secretary.

The N. and E. Union meeting (Baptist) will meet in Oak Grove Church, Norfolk county, Va., on Friday. A large delegation, including ye reporter, will attend from this city.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED.

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inteanally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for yehrs, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. H. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Spring Gentle Spring,

But don't spring too far. There's no reason for it when you have McCabe & Grice right at your door.

But what we were going to say was that

Spring,
Gentle
Spring

will soon be knocking at our doors and we're fully prepared for the tender maiden. Our store is filled with seasonable goods at prices that will even make SPRING. GENTLE SPRING stare when she arrives at

McCabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Notice of Admiuistration.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late Uriah Roughton, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EDWARD ROUGHTON,
Adm'r of Uriah Roughton.

Feb. 25th, 1895.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the late Benj. W. Davenport, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of theri recovery.

B. W. F. DAVENPORT,
Adm'r of Benj. W. Davenport, dec'd.

Feb. 26th, 1895.

ECONOMICAL INK

Barbour's Tablet Ink possesses many advantages over the best liquid ink, and is sold at a lower price. Dissolve a tablet in water and you get a dead black, permanent ink, that flows freely, does not gum, leaves no sticky, mussy sediment in the ink well, does not corrode the pen. You make it as you want it. If you buy it and don't like it, send it back and we'll return your money.

For fifteen cents, we will send enough tablets to make half a pint of combined writing and copying ink. For fifty cents, we will send enough tablets to make a gallon of the best "school" ink you ever saw. School ink won't copy.

65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Andrews School Furnishing Company

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of **Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views** and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

SALOMONSKY'S

Annual Before Stock-Taking SALE.

Prices have been marked down below any previous point of lowness known to the trade community simply because the stock

Is too Large

to handle comfortably during the Annual Inventory. We shall

Incur Losses,

Many of them very heavy, but no loss, however large, or no sacrifice, however great, can divert us from our purpose of

Giving Money's

worth. All the goods are new and fashionable, while the reductions are positively unequalled.

Everybody is invited to this great sale. The bottom has been knocked out of everything.

R. Salomonsky.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

——AND——

Building Materia

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,
.....SIDING,.....
CEILING,

Window and Door FRAMES,

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water Estimates Furnished. Address,

KRAMER BROS., & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic....	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness...	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague....	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough.....	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.....	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.....	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
29	Sore Mouth, or Canker.....	.25
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed..	.25
31	Painful Periods.....	.25
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat..	.25
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.	.25
	EXTRA NUMBERS:	
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges.....	1.00
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance ..	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

HUNTING'S RAILROAD SHOWS!

Circus, Museum and Menagerie,

——WILL EXHIBIT AT——

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

Thursday, MARCH, 28

Admission 50c. - - Children 25c.

A GRAND STREET PARADE

at 10 a. m., with 400 Men, Women, Horses, Open Dens of Lions, Tigers, Leopards and Hyenas in the ROYAL PAGEANT.

Male and Female Equestriars, Gymnasts, Acrobats and Jugglers from the 4 quarters of the globe. Every department is at once Entertaining, Amusing, Interesting and above all

MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE

IT COMES IN ITS OWN SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED CARS.

No Other Big Show Coming.

IT IS ALL RESPLENDENT WITH A GLITTERING NEWNESS.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT IS INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to oppose tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to quit and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross, Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

SHIP YOUR EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY

——And Other Produce to——

DAVIS, HILL & CO.

308 10th St., N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

You will receive the highest Cash Prices. We buy outright or handle on Commission. "Quick Sales and Prompt Returns." Commission for handling goods, five per cent. Send for price list.

OUR NEW

Spring & Summer

stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Millinery &c.

HAS ARRIVED.

New Goods, New Styles and the Lowest Prices. You are respectfully invited to call and look them over.

MOSES WEISEL.

THE FAIR

You will find it to your interest to examine the stock just opening. There are many bargains which must be seen to be appreciated. Clothing for Men, Youths and Children; which were bought at a bankrupt sale for less than cost of production. Hats and Caps in large variety at prices that will surprise you.

The stock of Boots and Shoes has been largely increased and offers special attractions to those who like to get the worth of money and know a good thing when they see it.

We have so largely increased our stock in the above lines that it has become necessary in order to make room to close out some lines of Notions, Books, Pictures and Fancy Articles, the prices on which will be greatly reduced.

We call special attention to our line of all Papers, Shades, Curtains and Fixtures, which must go regaudless of cost.

THE FAIR

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

FOWLER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

DRY GOODS

AND SHOES

Bottom Prices to All.

Delaware is not large, having only about 2000 square miles of land, but is nearly twice the size of Rhode Island, while Connecticut is four times as big, New Jersey seven times, Massachusetts eight, and New Hampshire nine times as large.

It is claimed that the paper horseshoe has been used with success in Germany.

Put It Out.

What a little spark can do is illustrated by the burning down of Chicago, and the modern apparatus for putting out great fires. The spark too enters the human family with devastating effects; hence we hear of so many deaths by accidents with fire among careless cooks and children. This is another field of operation—but a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil is the apparatus to put the fire out of the system. Used according to direction it will soothe, heal, cure and leave no ugly scar behind. The healing process gives new surface and kindly does its work.

Grasshoppers have put in an appearance already near Sandusky, Ohio.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Cuban women are forming revolutionary aid clubs in New York.

$100 Reward. $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of test monials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Average Man

who suffers from headaches and biliousness needs a medicine to keep his stomach and liver in good working order. For such people Ripans Tabules fill the bill. One tabule gives relief.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., 1$.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Blood Will Tell

Most surely upon the condition of the physical system. If the blood is pure and full of vitality it will carry health to all the organs of the body; it will expel the germs of disease and the result will be a condition of perfect health. If it is impure and impoverished, such a condition will be impossible. The best way to

Keep the Blood Pure

Is by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier that medical science has ever produced. This is the secret of its wonderful cures of scrofula, salt rheum, nervousness, sleeplessness, rheumatism, and all other diseases which originate in the blood. Tak

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Worn Out

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Good Health—Feel as If Made Anew

"I had the grip in its worst form, taking cold a second time and having a relapse. My friends and physicians thought recovery was impossible, my system was so low. I could not turn in bed without help. I had no appetite and I was weak all worn out. After my illness, I would get up in the morning feeling so tired, being unable to rest nights.

I Had Severe Pains

In my left side, through my neck and shoulders. I tried different remedies, but they did not help me. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took one bottle and commenced to feel better. I have now taken several bottles and it has worked wonders. It has given me an appetite and I have gained in strength rapidly. The pain in my side and shoulders has left me and I feel like a new

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

person. I can do my own work now and help others. I would advise all those who are in poor health to try Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. ELMIRA C. CANNELL North Leeds, Maine.

Stomach Trouble Cured.

'I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has helped me by taking pimples from my face and forehead and has relieved me also of stomach difficulty. My mother and brother have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with benefit." SAM LEVY, 31 Attorney Street, New York City. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c

R·R·R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs—It was the first and is the only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**, so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

SUNNY SOUTHLAND FREE.

The Southern Immigration and Improvement Co., Atlanta, Ga., has issued a Hand Book of Georgia and the South, setting forth the advantages regarding Agriculture, Fruit Growing, Dairying, Mining, Manufacturing and Lumbering. Send your address to 45 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga., and a copy will be mailed you FREE, with a list of properties for sale.

SPAIN MUST APOLOGIZE.

Gresham Demands a Prompt Disavowal for Firing on the Allianca.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO CUBA.

Instructions Sent to United States Minister Taylor at Madrid---The Spanish Minister at Washington Very Indignant---Madrid Greatly Excited---Forcible Interference Cannot Be Tolerated.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister to Spain, presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Madrid a demand from his Government for apology and reparation from the Government of Spain on account of the Allianca affair. Mr. Taylor's action was based on the following dispatch from Secretary of State Gresham, dated Washington:

"Taylor, Minister, Madrid:

"This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship Allianca, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Maysi, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, with solid shot, which, fortunately, fell short.

SECRETARY GRESHAM.

"The Windward Passage, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean Sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape Maysi. They are well known, and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call.

"Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists.

"This Government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act, and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperilling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States.

"You will communicate this to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and urge importance of prompt and satisfactory response.

"GRESHAM."

MINISTER MURUAGA DISPLEASED.

He Thinks Mr. Gresham Should Have Waited for "More Facts."

An interesting and most unusual feature of the controversy is the attitude assumed by the Spanish Minister in Washington, Senor Muruaga. Diplomacy is not silence with him, for no diplomat ever talked with more freedom or recklessness than he has done since the news first came of the firing upon the Allianca. The Minister insisted that he had been unable, with the aid of all the Spanish officials in Cuba, to identify the gunboat which fired the shot at the American flag, and repeated the opinion that Captain Crossman's story was a "fake." Even after the receipt of Captain Crossman's affidavit, Minister Muruaga was inclined to regard the warlike Spanish vessel as a myth.

The Spanish Minister was considerably piqued that the State Department should have ignored him in its correspondence with Madrid, and should have failed to inform him that the correspondence had been opened or to furnish him with a copy of the dispatch.

SECRETARY GRESHAM ON DUTY.

His Policy Meets With Approval in Army and Navy Circles.

Secretary Gresham, in spite of his sickness and the inclemency of the weather, resumed duty at the State Department and was closeted with Assistant Secretary Uhl for several hours. Mr. Gresham left the department at 2 p. m. and returned to his hotel. Neither he nor any other State Department official would discuss the Spanish affair further than to admit the accuracy of the published text of the despatch sent to Minister Taylor at Madrid. No expression could be obtained from them on Minister Muruaga's somewhat drastic comments upon the action of the department.

The very serious blunder or outrage committed by the Spanish gunboat excited much comment in Washington, and Secretary Gresham's demand upon Spain to apologize for the insult offered to the American flag was almost universally approved in Army and Navy circles.

Excitement in Spain.

Great excitement prevailed in Madrid, not only among the high officials, but through all classes, over the reception by the Spanish Government of Secretary Gresham's ultimatum in the case of the Allianca.

Large crowds thronged all the evening about the newspaper offices, and some hot-headed Spaniards made anti-American speeches, which were cheered by the crowd. It was evident, however, that the Government was viewing the matter calmly, for the police promptly suppressed the would-be orators.

Cruisers to Stop at Havana.

Secretary Herbert did all that he thought necessary or possible for him to do in ordering the New York and Columbia to stop at Havana on their way to the West Indies, where they had already been ordered, and as Secretary Gresham went to the extent of his authority in demanding prompt apology, it was fair to assume that the incident would remain in statu quo until a reply had been received from the Spanish Government.

How Spain May Apologize.

There are various methods by which the apology of Spain could be made, the most popular one being the saluting of the flag of the United States and a written apology to the Government for having insulted it.

A WHOLE ASSEMBLY INDICTED.

Charges of Gross Corruption Against Oklahoma's Legislature.

The United States Grand Jury in session in Guthrie, Oklahoma, summoned almost every member of the third Legislative Assembly—sergeant-at-arms, clerks and doorkeepers—to appear before it. It was charged that much corruption existed in the Assembly and that over $20,000 was expended in furthering legislation.

The jury, it was given out, determined to investigate these reports, and if evidence came out that corrupt practices were pursued indictments were to follow.

Women Suffrage in California.

At Sacramento, Cal., the State Senate has adopted a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote. The amendment has already been adopted by the Assembly, and will now be submitted to the voters of California.

Blows Good for Notaries Public.

It is said that there are 100,000 people in Chicago who will have to make income tax returns, and each return must be sworn to before a notary public. The usual price of a notarial swear is twenty-five cents, so that the notaries of Chicago will profit to the extent of $25,000.

Two Men Killed by the Fall of a Bridge.

An accident at a railroad bridge about three miles north of Vicksburg, Miss., caused the deaths of County Superintendent Edwin McGinty and William Henry. The accident was caused by the sudden and wholly unexplained collapse of the bridge, which sank into the chasm which it spanned, carrying the two men down with it. The bridge was being demolished when the accident occurred.

A Fruitful Generation.

The birth of a daughter to the Grand Duchess of Hesse makes the number of Queen Victoria's direct descendants three score and ten.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

12	MILK AND CREAM.		
During the past week the platform surplus sold at an average of about $1.30 per can of 40 quarts. The exchange price up to and including March 15 was 2½c. per quart.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,371,290
Condensed milk, gals			12,460
Cream, gals			24,329
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—Fresh, extras		19½@	20
Firsts		17 @	18½
Thirds to seconds		11 @	16
State—Fancy		17½@	18
Seconds to firsts		— @	—
Western Im. Creamery		9 @	14
Western Dairy		— @	—
Factory, fresh		6½@	12
	CHEESE.		
State—Fullcream, white, fancy		10¾@	11
Full cream, good to prime		10 @	10¾
State Factory—Part skims, large		3 @	6
Part skims, small		4 @	8½
Full skims		1½@	2
	EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh		12½@	12¾
Jersey—Fancy		— @	13
Western—Prime to choice		— @	13½
Duck eggs—Md		— @	30
Goose eggs		— @	—
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice		— @	2 75
Medium, 1894, choice		2 05 @	2 10
Pea, 1894, choice		2 10 @	2 15
Red kidney, 1894, choice		2 10 @	2 15
White kidney, 1894, choice		2 35 @	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894		1 80 @	1 85
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs		3 05 @	3 10
Green peas, bbls		1 05 @	1 07½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Oranges, Cal., ₱ box		2 50 @	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl		9 00 @	13 00
Jersey, ₱ crate		2 50 @	3 50
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl		4 00 @	5 00
Baldwin		3 00 @	4 00
Spy		3 00 @	3 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket		— @	—
Catawba		— @	—
Concord		— @	—
	HOPS.		
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb		10 @	11
1894, common to fair		4½@	7
Pacific Coast, choice		10 @	11
Good to prime		8 @	9
Old odds		2 @	3
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb		75 @	80
Clover mixed		55 @	60
Straw—Long rye		40 @	55
Oat		35 @	40
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb		11 @	12
Chickens, ₱ lb		— @	11
Roosters, old, ₱ lb		— @	7½
Turkeys, ₱ lb		11 @	12
Ducks, ₱ pair		60 @	1 00
Geese, ₱ pair		1 00 @	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair		35 @	45
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb		10 @	13
Chickens, Phila. broilers, ₱ lb		28 @	35
Western		— @	—
Jersey		— @	—
Fowls, ₱ lb		10 @	11
Ducks ₱ lb		14 @	16
Geese, ₱ lb		8 @	10
Squabs, ₱ doz		1 75 @	2 75
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl		2 50 @	2 75
State, ₱ bbl		1 87 @	2 12
Sweet, ₱ bbl		1 50 @	3 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100		3 00 @	6 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl		2 00 @	2 75
Red, ₱ bbl		2 00 @	2 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl		1 25 @	1 50
Hubbard		— @	—
Turnips, ₱ bbl		— @	1 00
Kale		— @	1 25
Celery, ₱ 100 roots		2 00 @	7 00
Parsnips		— @	1 00
Peas, Florida, ₱ crate		1 50 @	4 00
Tomatoes, Southern, ₱ crate		1 00 @	4 00
Spinach		1 50 @	2 00
Carrots		— @	1 00
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents		— @	—
Spring Patents		3 60 @	3 70
Wheat, No. 2 Red		— @	—
May		— @	—
Corn—No. 2		— @	—
Oats—No. 2 White		— @	37
Track, White		36½@	41
Malt—Western		70 @	74
Barley—Ungraded Western		63 @	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100		6 10 @	6 75
Clover		8 50 @	10 50
Lard—City steam		— @	6¾
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed		7½@	9¾
Milch cows, com. to good		— @	—
Calves, city dressed		5 @	9½
Country dressed		4 @	8½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs		— @	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs		— @	6 15
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs		4 75 @	5 00
Dressed		5½@	7½

Newsy Gleanings.

BROOKLYN is at present overrun with tramps.

MONTANA has a new county of the name of Sweetgrass.

TEXAS sheep have decreased more than twenty per cent.

THE recent cold spell killed 2500 sheep on one ranch in Montana.

SEATTLE, Wash., has under consideration an ordinance to revive the curfew bell.

FOR the first time in nine years the Governor of Massachusetts recently vetoed a bill.

THE deficit in the English postal telegraph service for the fiscal year will reach $2,709,000.

REFRESHING sleep has come to David Jones, of Elwood, Ind., after 152 days and nights of wakefulness.

A SPECIAL crusade has been started by the Salvation Army to convert the New York City police force.

GERMAN railroads are adopting as rapidly as possible the American plan of vestibuling passenger trains.

A SYNDICATE of wealthy Chinese of San Francisco have leased the great fruit ranch of John C. Bidwell.

FOR the first time in fifteen years an American vessel, the Hamilton Fish, has cleared from Bergen, Norway.

LARGE tracts of farming and fruit lands in Alabama have been sold lately to farmers from Northwestern States.

AMNESTY being the order of the day in France, 500 prosecutions pending against Paris cabmen have been dropped.

MARIETTA, Ga., has just opened a big new paper mill with a barbecue. The mill has a capacity of ten tons of paper a day.

THE Nebraska Legislature has decided to revive the beet sugar bounty by paying the producer $5 per ton for all beets produced.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED acres of land will be sown to peas in the Big Bend (Washington) country, this year for an Eastern seed firm.

SECRETARY CARLISLE decided to distribute the $5,000,000 sugar bounty authorized by Congress among the producers according to yield.

GERMANY is extending the functions of her consuls with the purpose of enlarging her foreign trade, especially with the United States.

ALEX. WELLS, a colored preacher of Georgia, burned down his own church to get the insurance. He got sixteen years in the penitentiary.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S decision in favor of Brazil in the dispute with the Argentine Republic was enthusiastically received at Rio Janeiro.

THE Navajo Indians in California are said to be suffering for the necessaries of life. Wool, which is their main dependence, is so low that they realized next to nothing on last year's clip.

SQUIRRELS are doing great damage to growing crops in Spokane County, Washington, and the Commissioners are taking pains to abate the nuisance.

THE lens for the largest telescope in the world is to be made in Greenville, Penn. It is for the Methodist University in Washington, and will be sixty-two inches in diameter and seven inches in thickness.

THE Southern Memorial and Literary Society has decided to put the Jefferson Davis mansion at Richmond, Va., in thorough repair, at a cost of $13,000, and convert it into a museum of Confederate relics.

AUNT EUNICE CONRAD, the oldest woman in West Virginia, and probably the oldest in the United States, the subject of many newspaper articles, died a few days ago at her home near Cedarville, Gillmore County, in her 120th year.

THE report of the Immigration Bureau shows that the number of outgoing steerage passengers during the last seven months exceeds the arrivals.

NOT over 1000 crates of pineapples will be sent North from the Lake Worth region, in Florida, against 80,000 last season.

THERE is now lying in public elevators in Chicago 25,264,000 bushels of wheat. There is probably 5,000,000 more in private elevators, and of this fully 20,000,000 bushels is under contract. It is charged much of this wheat is below grade.

A PECULIAR disease is spreading among the Indian ponies on the Umatilla reservation, in Oregon, and causing much uneasiness to white settlers in the vicinity. The afflicted horses reel and stagger, their hair drops off, and sores break out all over the body.

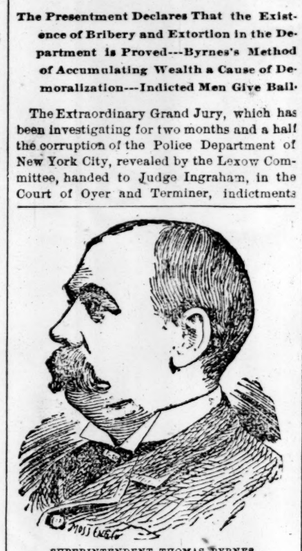
THE "FINEST" INDICTED.

Report of the Extraordinary Grand Jury on New York's Police.

SUPT. THOMAS BYRNES SCORED.

The Presentment Declares That the Existence of Bribery and Extortion in the Department is Proved---Byrnes's Method of Accumulating Wealth a Cause of Demoralization---Indicted Men Give Bail.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury, which has been investigating for two months and a half the corruption of the Police Department of New York City, revealed by the Lexow Committee, handed to Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, indictments



SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS BYRNES.

Criticised in the Grand Jury's presentment

against eleven police officers. There were a score of indictments, more than one having been found against some of the men

After an exhaustive investigation and the examination of hundreds of witnesses the Grand Jury also filed a presentment scoring the police and charging the department with corruption and degradation.

The presentment made by the Grand Jury was a severe arraignment of the Police Department and its officers. The Grand Jury expresses the opinion that the great body of subordinate police officers are honest and capable men, and their assistance in the investigation would have been most valuable; but such assistance was not rendered, because no orders were given by the executive officers of the force to their subordinates to aid the Grand Jury in its deliberations. The result was that the attitude of the department hampered the work of the Grand Jury. Notwithstanding that the co-operation of the executive heads of the department was requested by the Grand Jury, it was not given.

The presentment further says that the Grand Jury has no doubt that it has been the practice of the Police Captains for years to receive money as bribes for protecting violators of the law, and to extort money from law-abiding citizens as the price of exemption from police interference and annoyance.

In referring to Byrnes the presentment says: "The enjoyment by the executive head of the force of the considerable fortune accumulated as a result of favors granted in the performance of official duty may well have caused demoralization of the force under his command. The distinction between such favors and direct gratuities is not one that his subordinates are likely to appreciate."

In conclusion the Grand Jury observes: "The existence of the evils to which we have referred evidences the absolute necessity of a radical reorganization of the force by new men and new methods."

Following are the officers and ex-officers of the Police Department against whom indictments were handed down:

Inspector William W. McLaughlin, Chief Inspector in charge of the Detective Bureau, five indictments; Captain Michael J. Murphy, one indictment; Captain Jacob Siebert, one indictment; Captain James K. Price, one indictment; Captain John J. Donohoe, one indictment; ex-Captain William S. Devery, one indictment; ex-Captain John T. Stevenson; one indictment; ex-Captain Edward Carpenter, one indictment; Patrolman Henry H. Shill, formerly a wardman, three indictments; ex-Patrolman James Burns, formerly a wardman, one indictment; ex-Patrolman Edward G. Glennon, formerly a wardman, one indictment.

With the exception of former Captain Stephenson, who was not arrested, and former Wardman Burns, who has for many months been a fugitive from justice, the indicted men furnished bail, and were ordered to appear and plead to the indictments.

The bail of Inspector McLaughlin was placed at $20,000; that of the others, against all of whom charges of bribery, extortion or attempted extortion were made, except in the case of Shill, against whom there was an additional charge of perjury, ranged from $11,000 down to $2500, as follows:

Captain Donohue, $10,000; Captain Siebert, $10,000; Captain Murphy, $10,000; Captain Price, $2500; ex-Captain Devery, $10,000; ex-Captain Carpenter, $10,000; ex-Wardman Shill, $11,000, and ex-Wardman Glennon $5000. Captain Creeden is a witness against Inspector McLaughlin and two other captains. Captain Schmittberger also figured again as a witness.

On receipt of the news of the arrests, which was officially conveyed to the Police Commissioners by Superintendent Byrnes, all the indicted officers were suspended from duty.

A WOMAN LYNCHED.

Belief That She is the Victim of Cattle Thieves and Their Friends.

Telegraphic advices from Stuart, Neb., tell of the lynching of Mrs. W. E. Holten in Keya Paha County. The outrage occurred near Brocksburg. The crime was supposed to have been committed by rustlers or anti-vigilants, who suspected the woman of giving testimony which would lead to the conviction of several of the cattle thieves who infest that county.

The woman was found in her farmhouse lying face downward on the floor with a piece of rope ten feet in length tied around her neck, and a hatchet and a hammer by her side.

The room was in great disorder. A terrible struggle must have taken place before the woman was overpowered.

The woman had always born a good reputation. She had a good deal of property. She was living alone when she was killed. Her husband was committed to an insane asylum about three years ago.

THE ALLIANCA'S ASSAILANT.

Identified as the Spanish Cruiser Conde De Venadito.

The commander of the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito reports that on March 8, while cruising off the eastern coast of the island, he sighted a steamer heading for Maisi Point.

The steamer's course was to the northeast. The cruiser hoisted a flag, and the steamer replied by raising an English flag. The cruiser signalled the steamer to stop, but without effect.

As the steamer proceeded at full speed, the cruiser first fired two blank shots and then two solid shots. The commander says he did not desire to hit the steamer, but merely to cause her to heave to. He asserts that the steamer was but one and a half miles off the Cuban coast when the firing occurred.

Judging from Captain Crossman's story, nobody doubted that the steamer in question was the Allianca which was fired on by a Spanish cruiser on March 8.

Sensational Suicide.

James Blizzard, a well-known resident of Port Norris, N. J., committed suicide in a sensational manner. He drove a horse and buggy down to a wharf at Port Norris and into the water. He was drowned.

NOYES-DANA LIBEL CASE.

The Editor of the New York Sun Committed Pending Further Argument.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, who, with William M. Laffan, the publisher, was indicted by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the charge of having criminally libelled Frank B. Noyes, Treasurer of the Washington Evening Star, was committed by United States Commissioner Shields, pending arguments to be heard by United States District Judge Brown, on an application of United States District-Attorney MacFarlane for a warrant for the removal of the accused to Washington for trial. Mr. Dana's lawyers made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to have the matter dismissed.

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPATHETIC HEART DISEASE OFTEN ATTENDS IT.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Removing the Cause.

(From the Republican, Cedar Rapids, Iowa).

Mrs. V. Curley, who has resided in Clarence, Iowa, for the past twenty-two years, tells an interesting story of what she considers rescue from premature death. Her narrative is as follows:

"For ten years prior to 1894, I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication—I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity and preparation of my food, distress always followed eating. I was despondent and blue. Almost to the point of insanity at times, and would have been glad to die. Often and often I could not sleep. Sympathetic heart trouble set in and time and again I was obliged to call a doctor in the night to relieve sudden attacks of suffocation which would come on without a moment's warning.

"My troubles increased as time wore on and I spent large sums in doctor bills, being compelled to have medical attendants almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893, it was impossible for me to retain food, and water brashes plagued me. I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did all me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said, 'All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium.'

"About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Symantha Smith, of Glidden, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston, of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted much the same as I had. She had consulted local physicians without relief, and had gone to Davenport for treatment. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical.

"I was led to try them from her experience, and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now almost free from trouble, and if through some error of diet I feel badly, this splendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only wish that I had heard of them years ago, thereby saving myself ten years of suffering and much money."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Making Artificial Whalebone.

According to the Genie Civil, the Munck process for the manufacture of artificial whalebone is likely to develop into an important industry. It consists in first treating a raw hide with sulphide of sodium and then removing the hair; following this, the hide is immersed for a period of twenty-four to thirty-six hours in a weak solution of double sulphate of potassa and is then stretched upon a frame or table, in order that it may not contract upon drying. The desiccation is allowed to proceed slowly in broad daylight and the hide is then exposed to a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees; the influence of the light, combined with the action of the double sulphate of potassa absorbed by the skin, renders the gelatine insoluble in water and prevents putrification, the moisture, moreover, being completely expelled. Thus prepared the skin is submitted to a strong pressure, which gives to it almost the hardness and elasticity which characterize the genuine whalebone, with the advantage that before or after the processes of desiccation any color desired may be imparted to it by means of a dye bath. The material can be rendered still further resistant to moisture by simply coating it with rubber, varnish, lac, or other substance of the kind.—Chicago Herald.

Our Lighthouses.

The lighthouses of the world number more than 7000. The United States has over 1300 houses and as many posts. The latter are simpler in construction and not very expensive, since they are maintained on shore. Our Government has been proceeding with the theory that the coast should be so sprinkled with lights that the rays meet and pass; that a vessel will meet the one in advance before the one in the rear is out of sight. The annual appropriation for their keeping is now nearly $4,000,000.

Kerosene oil is that which has been adopted by the Lighthouse Board as the luminant, though gas, and, to a limited extent, electricity, have been given a trial. Gas is being used only at Alexandria, Va., and Newburyport, Mass. Kerosene is considered the best and the cheapest. It is ever reliable. Electricity will no doubt be adopted when Congress can be prevailed upon to appropriate money.—Scientific American.

Fortunes in Old Bottles.

Out of the bottles that you and your neighbors throw away there are four or five dealers in Pittsburg that divide up a matter of $53,000 in profits every year. The old-bottle business is not thoroughly worked in this city, but in other large cities of the country the profits are many times greater. In this city the collectors gather up something like 3,000,000 bottles a year. The profits range from half a cent to three cents on each bottle. According to the figures given by a dealer yesterday, the average profit on each bottle is three-fourths of a cent. There is considerable money invested in the business here, and it gives employment to a large number of men. Dealers here collect over 300 classes of bottles and have a fixed price for each grade. Half of them are sold here, and the remainder are sent to New York and Brooklyn, Hugh Quinn, in the latter city, being the largest dealer. He has fifty warehouses there, where he receives and stores bottles.—Pittsburg Post.

Electricity Generated in His Mouth.

A curious case has just been recorded in which an electric current was found to be generated by a pair of artificial teeth. A patient consulted his doctor on account of a severe pain in his tongue. But the sufferer was assured that there was nothing the matter. He then paid a visit to his dentist, who informed him that his teeth were perfectly sound. Being, however, dissatisfied he called upon an electrician he knew and asked him if it were possible he could have any electricity in his mouth. On examining the teeth his friend found that two metals were used to fix them to a composition plate. To these metal wires were then attached and connected to a galvanometer. Then the teeth were replaced in the patient's mouth and the metals moistened with saliva. No sooner was this done than the galvanometer showed quite a large current from so small a source—enough, it is stated to cause ulceration and severe pain when long continued upon so sensative an organ as the tongue. The plate was covered with an insulating varnish, and thenceforward all the trouble ceased.—Industries and Iron.

Metal as a Building Material.

It is well within the memory of many persons when metal as a building material was practically unknown, says the Philadelphia Record. But within a few years building has been almost revolutionized by the use of metal in various forms and for various purposes. Iron beams, columns, girders, rafters and window sashes have come into use, and now we are to have as a regular addition to our list a great variety of stamped-out sections. These have heretofore been made mostly out of galvanized iron or some composition of the spelter sort, or, in fine and high-priced work bronze has been employed. Steel is, however, found to answer all demands far better than any other metal used for this purpose. Door and window casings will be made of metal, and, indeed, almost all parts of a house may be constructed of something besides wood. With paper-pulp doors and floors, metal frames and finish, slate or tin roofs, and Portland cement or concrete walls, our houses may in time come to be actually fireproof, as they have for a long time unjustly claimed to be.

What a Patent Is.

A patent is a writing granted by a sovereign power, which secures to an inventor for a term of years the exclusive right to his invention. A United States patent grants to the inventor a monopoly of his invention for a term of seventeen years, and if this term does not grant to him a sufficient opportunity for remuneration the term may be extended by special act.

The prime object of a patent system is to foster and promote the inventive faculties of a Nation. Beyond and above this is a utilitarian purpose. It is that after the inventor has been granted a monopoly of his invention for a limited period, during which he is supposed to take advantage of the opportunity to reward himself for his labors, the invention becomes public property and the people at large are thereby benefited.

Any attempt to thwart these fundamental principles, if successful, works harm not only in the special case in which it is made, but militates against the whole system by setting up an example which encourages other such attempts.—Electrical Review.

A Queer Will.

A queer will was lately filed in Duval County, Florida. John M. O'Brein was the testator, and he wrote his will with a pencil on a part of the wall beside his bed. It was a board five feet long by one wide. The intrument reads thus: "Mrs. Arnold—God bless her!—shall have all I leave."—Atlanta Constitution.

Only one firm in the United States is making slate pencils from native slate.

WOMEN'S FACES

—like flowers, fade and wither with time; the bloom of the rose is only known to the healthy woman's cheeks. The nervous strain caused by the ailments and pains peculiar to the sex, and the labor and worry of rearing a family, can often be traced by the lines in the woman's face. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face and those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional derangement, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for the change. It is a medicine prescribed for thirty years, in the diseases of women, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure the chronic inflammation of the lining membranes which cause such exhausting drains upon the system. It *cures* nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faintness, nervous debility and all disorders arising from derangement of the female organs and functions.

MRS. JENNIE WILLIAMS, of *Mohawk Lane Co., Oregon*, writes: "I was sick for over three years with blind dizzy spells, palpitation of the heart, pain in the back and head, and at times would have such a weak tired feeling when I first got up in the morning, and at times nervous chills.

MRS. WILLIAMS.

The physicians differed as to what my disease was, but none of them did me any good. As soon as I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I began to get better; could sleep well nights, and that bad, nervous feeling and the pain in my back soon left me. I can walk several miles without getting tired. I took in all three bottles of 'Prescription' and two of 'Discovery.'"

Babies and Children

thrive on Scott's Emulsion when all the rest of their food seems to go to waste. Thin Babies and Weak Children grow *strong, plump and healthy* by taking it.

Scott's Emulsion

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